The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870. NEW SERIES, NO. 731.

EUROPE.

Republican Demonstration in London.

...ges to France and ...e United States

...ions of the Royal Family ...ceived with Cheers.

...ortant French Battle ...Victory Reported Near Soissons.

...ussians Make his Headquarters at Versailles.

Disease said to be Decimating the German Army.

Prussia Disgusted with the Course of England.

The Gates of Rome About to be Forced.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

FROM ENGLAND.

How Prussia Will Treat for Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times' Berlin correspondent confirms Prussia's readiness to treat with any Government which is capable of making and guaranteeing a peace.

Barricades at Paris.

Barricades are rapidly forming at Paris inside the fortifications.

Lyons is still in a state of defense. Many troops are posted there.

Horrors of the War.

Colonels Seymour and Carleton, of the British staff, who are with the armies now operating in France, attest to the horrible suffering at the seat of war. The soldiers and peasantry are perishing from starvation, women are violated, the dead outraged and prisoners famished.

Russia and Dismemberment.

No faith is placed in the statement that Russia objects to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

Alsace and Lorraine.

LONDON, Sept 20.—The Prussians have distributed a large armed police force throughout Alsace and Lorraine.

Advices from Nice and Mentone represent the outbreaks there entirely quelled.

Why Steinmetz was Relieved.

General Von Steinmetz was relieved of his command, so as to leave Prince Frederick Charles the sole credit of reducing Metz. The General was appointed Governor of Posen and Silesia.

An Uprising Against the Prussians.

LONDON, Sept. 20, Eve.—Rumors are in circulation here of a local uprising in France against the Prussians. The London morning and evening Journals of to-day have no news whatever from Paris.

Great Republican Demonstration in London.

[Special Dispatch to the New York World.]

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The democratic demonstration of the people of London to-night in Trafalgar Square, is one of the greatest popular assemblages ever seen in the British capital. For nearly two hours the streets leading to Clerkenwell, Bethnal Green and Holborn were alive with successive processions of workingmen's societies, and democratic associations of the metropolis. Each body of men, as it advanced along the crowded thoroughfares, was preceded by bands of music, and illuminated by torches and transparencies, was followed by repeated cheers from the people, who thronged the sidewalks. Many houses and shops on the line of the procession were illuminated, and from the windows of many others depended in the gaslight flags of France, England, and American. I counted no fewer than thirty American flags displayed along the Strand, between the Somerset House and Trafalgar Square. By eight o'clock Trafalgar Square was one dense mass of people. From in front of the National Academy to around the statue of King Charles. Perfect order prevailed along the route of the procession and throughout the proceedings of the evening. The banners of the societies were inscribed with mottoes proclaiming the great doctrines of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and particularly carried a new policy from Hackney, on which was inscribed "The United States of America with peace on earth to men and good will," was hailed with raptures and repeated cheers. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Mavrigny, who made an effective speech, the purport of which he alluded to the fact that "while the London press ridicules and slights the Republican movement in England, for which their own traditions of the worthlessness of the royal family gave constant encouragement and strength, and the American press, for many miles away knows and realized its importance and lends its moral support and generous sympathy, as the American Republic lends its political support and its glorious and successful example." These remarks were received with a perfect tempest of cheers for the United States, and a spirited address to the Republic of France was adopted, in which it is declared that the monarch of Germany prosecutes the war now against republicanism, and not against France, and that in so doing they are guilty of a great crime against liberty and humanity, against the people of Germany as well as against the people of France. The address tells the people of France that the English people have demanded, and will not cease to demand, the recognition of the Republic in France, until they shall have made compliance with their will from a vacillating and cowardly ministry. The Marseillaise was sung with tremendous effect. The resolutions of the meeting were wholly friendly to the German people, but very bitter against the German princes, as one of the resolutions expresses it, who abuse the confidence of Germany, as well as against the not less than German princes, who thwart the freedom of England.

The secretary of the meeting announced that the number of addresses in favor of peace now circulating among the working classes of England reached nearly one hundred thousand, and that they had already received the adhesion of nearly three millions of the working men. It was repeatedly declared that the working men of England hoped the people of Germany for their patriotism and gallantry in repelling the assault of the Napoleonic dynasty upon their country, but they implored them to beware of suffering themselves to be led by their own passions into a protracted conflict with another great people, by whom that dynasty had now been repudiated.

The two dominant ideas of the demonstration were that the war must cease; that the Republic must be sustained. The demonstration increased continually in numbers and in enthusiasm, and just before adjournment the excitement was carried to fever heat by the arrival of another procession from Mile End, bearing between the flags of France and the United States a huge white banner, surmounted by a cap of liberty and inscribed in golden letters with the single word "Republic." It is universally admitted no such demonstration had ever before been seen in London. It is considered by thinking men here to be the beginning of a political change for which the Government of Mr. Gladstone has prepared the way, and for which it will be swept out of power if it fails to accept and to assist it.

It was announced that a national association of workingmen had been formed in the interest of European peace; that an agitation in favor of arbitration instead of war would be begun and carried on throughout England, and that demonstrations would be prepared before the assembling of Parliament, to which Parliament and the Government would be compelled to give heed.

Disease in the Prussian Army.

A correspondent telegraphs from Namur: We have deplorable accounts of the ravages of disease in the Prussian force before Metz, and of the desolation of the country throughout Lorraine and Champagne.

It is certain that Marshal Canrobert is organizing an enterprise of some sort in Northeastern France, but no one seems to know what it is or where the Marshal is.

The feeling in Baden is extremely revolutionary, and numerous arrests have been made. The persons arrested are being sent to the Fortress of Rastadt.

News from Strasbourg.

Advices have been received from Strasbourg up to yesterday (Monday). The cannon of the garrison was nearly quiet. Gen. Ulrich, the commander, has been badly wounded. His office headquarters have been removed to the cellar of the Prefecture of Police. The vote taken by the people of the city on the subject of surrendering was decided by a large majority to continue the defense to the last.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—In order to avoid complications with other powers, the French Government has declined the services of the Polish Legion, which have tendered secondly.

Several more newspaper establishments have been removed from Paris to Tours.

Position of the Prussians Around Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 9:30 P. M.—There has been skirmishing near Ivry and Chatillon, on the outskirts of Paris. The Prussians now occupy Chaimy, Meudon, Villeneuve, Vanves, and Fontenay. The Crown Prince is near Fontainbleau. The Prussians crossed the Seine at Choisy Le Roi, a few miles above the confluence of the Marne.

Matters About Metz.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times correspondent, writing on Monday from Sierbrack, says: On Monday a sortie from Metz was ordered, but was subsequently countermanded. The French peasants in that neighborhood continue to murder German officers, by picking them off with rifles. They have also cut telegraph wires, and inflicted other damage, near Epernay.

A Contradiction from Napoleon.

The ex-Prefect of Police, Pietri, who is visiting the Emperor at Wilhemshoen, writes to the newspapers here to silence the slanders against the Emperor. He says it is untrue that, to conceal the Court extravagance, he reinstated the civil list from the war appropriations, a thing impossible in French finance. It is untrue that he has ten millions safely invested at Amsterdam. It is untrue that he borrowed two thousand thalers at Sedan. He adds that his master's misfortunes should protect him from such outrages.

Prussia Disgusted with England.

Prussia is entirely disgusted with the conduct of the English Government, especially in its publishing, instantly, the confidential memoranda communicated by Count Bernstorff.

The French have constructed earthworks near St. Denis and Clamcoh.

Prussia, citing the precedent of the first Napoleon, employs prisoners on the public works.

Another Engagement.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A telegraphic dispatch from Orleans, dated 20th, says an engagement took place near Vieux. Twenty-five thousand French, massed on the northern part of the city, were attacked by 15,000 Prussians. The Prussians were moved down by the French artillery, but the latter suffered considerable loss. They recrossed the river in good order and fell back on another army corps.

Jules Favre's Mission.

A favorable result is expected from the mission of Jules Favre, and it is believed conditions of peace will be fixed simultaneously with a cessation of hostilities.

The Peace Question.

[Special to the Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Col. Frank Moore, of the American Legation at Paris, arrived in London this morning, bearing important dispatches to the American Legation here. He returns this evening. The dispatches are said to have connection with the peace question.

From Russia.

[Cable Special to the Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Manchester Examiner says: "The report of Russia's arming is regarded here as simply sensational."

The Eastern Budget, Count Beaust's London organ, this evening contains a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says the reports that Russia has protested against the diminution of French territory is untrue. "I can positively state there are no signs of extraordinary activity in the military departments here. The troops are all stationed in the usual garrisons, and even the force in Poland has not been increased. No one believes Russia will take an active part in the present war. The feeling toward France, however, is very favorable.

Inflammatory Placards in Paris.

General Cluseret is placarding the walls of Paris with an inflammatory address against the Government.

Resolutions were passed by the government of Lyons that in case of surrender by Paris her right to participate shall not be recognized by Lyons, and that the people will defend the country to the last man.

Napoleon's Income.

Paris papers compute the personal income of Napoleon at 3,000,000 francs.

Thiers Satisfied.

The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from Tours, under date of the 20th: Thiers declares himself satisfied with his mission to England and the reception he met with. He affirms the opinion that England was much more favorable to France on his departure than on his arrival.

Lord Lyons occupies a chateau two miles from Tours.

The Tribune's special dispatch from Brieg, 17th, says: Thiers is now in great in the departments of Moselle, Meuse, Woerth and Ardennes that the authorities are prepared to appeal for aid to all neutral nations, and especially to America and England, saying, "the people are dependent on their crops and cattle, and that nothing is left remaining. Their houses, stables and barns have been destroyed and their fields and meadows trampled down. They have had no harvest at all. Their cattle, sheep and swine have been seized and their laborers pressed into the army. Not even corn enough is left for seed. Starvation and pestilence impend. You, our American brethren, must know the condition of affairs here. You can give help quickly restored. Your country is naturally rich and ours is naturally poor. Our resources cannot compare with yours. Consequently our sufferings are unspeakably greater. We implore you to send us aid." The appeal is signed by Mayors and other civil and ecclesiastical authorities of the numerous villages and towns between Metz, Nancy and Sedan.

Official from Bismarck.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Count Bismarck, dated 19th, reiterates previous unofficial statements that Prussia will not dictate what the Government of France shall accept, but will only demand peace. She will not treat with a government having the full authority, and able to guarantee terms to be observed.

The Russian Protest.

I have authority to say that the reported Russian protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is wholly unfounded. Russia considers as heretofore no friendly terms with Prussia. The St. Petersburg Government never encouraged Favre's eager advance, and has no intention of arming or otherwise to interfere.

Favre's Mission Again.

Thiers has accomplished nothing by his appeal to prevent the dismemberment of France by neutral intervention, which was his principal instruction. The only other point that he pressed was that the French Government is the best now possible. If it is overthrown it will be followed by one far more repugnant to other powers. Granville replied that he was quite aware of this, but he could wait.

FROM FRANCE.

Result of Favre's Visit to the Prussian Camp.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—It is reported as the result of the interview between Jules Favre and King William, that if ope of speedy peace is not abandoned. Prussia is not disposed to consent to an armistice. If there is to be peace it must be settled immediately.

Thiers' Whereabouts.

Thiers left here this afternoon, after an interview with Cremieux. It is assured that England favorably received Thiers' explanations, and is prepared to act jointly with Russia and Austria, if they also accept the proposition of Thiers.

A Battle at Soissons.

Advices from Orleans attribute great importance to the engagement at Soissons yesterday. The Prussians suffered much from French artillery hidden in the woods. The battle lasted nearly all day. The Prussians were at length forced to retreat.

Prussian Defeat Reported.

It is reported that the Prussians were badly defeated yesterday in the attempt to storm Fort Mont Valerien, on the west side of Paris.

Railroad Disaster.

A dreadful railroad casualty occurred near here early this morning. Two trains collided. Eleven passengers were killed instantly, among them Duval, one of the editors of the Journal des Debats. Twenty-five were seriously injured.

Tours in Danger.

As it is possible for the Prussians to send a force here, orders have been issued to remove further south the enormous quantity of stores and army munitions collected here.

The Municipal Council.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—The election of members of the Municipal Council of Paris is to take place on the 28th instant.

Advices from Tours.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—The following news has just been made public by the Ministry:

The sub-Prefect telegraphs that the enemy has evacuated Belfont, going to Barthein and Eisebeim.

Advices from Paris to Sunday evening have the following:

The Prussians made a reconnoissance near Joinville to-day. An engagement occurred with the French sharpshooters, posted on the opposite bank of the Marne, in which the Prussians were defeated and driven off.

At midnight sharp firing had been heard near Courget for two hours.

Versailles had been occupied by German Uhlans. The Chateau, which serves as a French hospital, it is thought would be protected. It is understood that the Prussians will make their headquarters at Versailles permanently.

The Garde Mobile around Paris are killing a great number of Prussian scouts.

The Government has decided on the immediate construction of a complete system of barricades in Paris. Henri Rochefort has been charged with superintendency of this work.

The Paya says the army at Lyons is incorporating African recruits. The organization is progressing rapidly. This army is designed to operate in the departments of the East. Detachments have already gone forward to Besancon and Vosges.

The Prussians have threatened with death all who attempt to repair the railroads they destroy.

History of the Late Diplomatic Movement.

The Constitutionnel gives the following history of the late diplomatic movement: England took the initiative, charging the Prussian Minister at London with certain propositions. The Minister transmitted these to the headquarters of King William. Some days passed without answer. Lord Lyons, English Minster to France, then interfered, during which time the answer of King William reached London. The answer is to the effect, that, whereas the Great Powers did not succeed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia, the latter now demands her right to treat directly with France for peace, but, as France has no regular government, Prussia can have no certainty that the conditions of any treaty can be fulfilled. To settle this point, Jules Favre himself has gone to King William's headquarters.

The Paris Communications.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—The postal service with Paris is now performed entirely by messengers.

The mail service from Paris in all directions is stopped, and the railroads are cut and destroyed.

The bearer of dispatches from Earl Granville to Lord Lyons was obliged to travel from Rhen in a post chaise.

No Communication with Paris.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—All telegraphic communication with Paris ceased yesterday. The journals here express apprehensions that Tours may be attacked, in which case they say the government will be removed to Bordeaux.

Thiers.

Thiers started to-day in a special train for Vienna, whence he will proceed to St. Petersburg. While here he received a dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff inviting him, in the name of the Czar, to come to St. Petersburg, and urging him to hasten his visit.

From Bazaine.

The wife of Marshal Bazaine is in Tours She received a letter from her husband a few days ago. It was sent out of Metz by a balloon which fortunately fell outside of the Prussian lines. The contents were not made public.

Trans-Atlantic Steamers.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—The administration of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company will be transferred to Nantes, but the New York steamers will continue to sail from Havre.

FROM BELGIUM.

Russia Making Ominous Preparations.

OSTEND, Sept. 20.—The whole body of the higher officers of the Russian marine artillery has been ordered to Cronstadt. Engineers, who had taken service with the Odessa Steam Navigation Company, have been recalled to the Baltic. A camp of two hundred thousand men has been ordered to be formed on the frontier of Poland, toward Prussia.

Versailles Occupied by the Prussians.

A special at Rouen telegraphs that it is reported a regiment of Uhlans yesterday occupied the park and palace of Versailles. The headquarters of King William will be fixed in the Palace of Versailles during the operations before Paris.

FROM PRUSSIA.

The Approaches to German Ports.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The North German Government has officially notified the Great Powers that, though the blockade has been raised, navigation of the Baltic and North Seas and the approaches to German ports is dangerous, on account of the removal of the usual lights and buoys.

A Protest Against the Blockade.

The merchants of Dantzig have protested against the French blockade of that port, no man-of-war being near there to enforce it.

A Letter from Bismarck.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—A letter from Count Bismarck, dated the 11th, says: "The next phase of this wonderful war will be the investment, and, in time, the hoped for occupation of Paris, and all hope of successful resistance being then over, steps that must be peace. The government of France, or those in power, whoever they may be, cannot desire further slaughter, when all that can be required of them is to give a certain absolute guarantee that the peace of Europe will not again be disturbed by the ambitious aspirations or desires of their people, and that the miseries which they themselves have brought upon the two nations may never again be repeated. I see I am paraded in the London and Paris journals as having stated what these guarantees must be and must not be. Of course, these statements are mainly romances. When approached by gentlemen of the press, I generally give them civil answers. Their imagination does the rest. You know that guarantees are necessary to secure a lasting peace. It is rather a military than a political question. No overtures of peace can be well received until the army is before Paris, but the safety of Germany and the peace of the world once secured, Germany will not oppose a termination of the war from which she will never retire until the legitimate aspirations of her children are secured and Germany safe from future cruel and unnecessary slaughter."

[special to the New York Telegram.]

Letter from the Emperor of Russia.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Queen Augusta yesterday received a letter written by the Emperor of Russia, warmly congratulating her Majesty upon the great victories of the army of Germany. The Emperor recites the ability and worn ross soldierly qualities displayed by the Crown Prince and other members of the royal family.

Care for the Wounded.

The Crown Princess, with the Queen, devotes all her time to measures for the care of the wounded. Apartments have been assigned to the palaces which were converted into hospitals. Engineers, who had taken service with the Odessa Steam Navigation Company, have been recalled to the Baltic. A camp of two hundred thousand men has been ordered to be formed on the frontier of Poland, toward Prussia.

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Prussian Steamers to Commence Running Again.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The agent for the German line steamships received a telegram this afternoon from Bremen which says that Berlin to Bremen next week. The Leipsig will soon follow. The Ohio will leave Bremen for Baltimore, October 12th. The North German vessels laid up here since the commencement of the war will at once commence loading, several already having charters to carry tobacco to Holland.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day elected the following officers: Frederick D. Stuart, of Washington, D. C., Grand Sire; A. C. Logan, of Kansas, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Vaconi, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—There were eight deaths from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Four were natives of Italy, two of France, one of Nova Scotia, and one unknown.

A Novel Writer's Revenge.

The following allusion to A. T. Stewart's appears in a recent novel entitled "Chris and Olwo":

"Why not go to Stewart's at once," asked Sabrina, "where they keep everything?"

"Because," replied Mrs. Walsingham, "they have such an unpleasant, indifferent, supercilious set of attendants there. I went last year to buy a large bill while I was ordering Pussey Ashcroft's trousseau (our little Texas friend, you know), and I asked for the first thing on my list—a lace cape. Two clerks were conversing together, and I spoke to her respectful military [illegible] twice before they even [illegible] Then one did turn and stare up and down my gray traveling dress, and coolly informed me 'they had none likely to suit me; none under fifty dollars!' and the fellow presented his shoulder and the rosette buttons in his back, and resumed the account of a street brawl which I had daringly interrupted. Quite quenched, I retreated to the glove counter and took modestly a pair *de gants*, which I got tossed down before me, after a couple of entreaties, and I tried the leather and examined the maker's name."

"Don't stretch those gloves that way, ma'am, if you please!" expostulated the clerk in a tone of the deepest injury.

"Absolutely extinguished, I dropped the hand-shoes and withdrew, thankful to get off with my best on my shoulders, and I cut once from Stewart's forever; and I know that mine is not a solitary case. Yes, I know it quite well. A lady who goes in that store in a plain dress has no chance at all, unless she is willing to be snubbed, and taken lordly, contemptuous looks and supercilious service, which I am quite willing to admit I do not. If I am about to spend money, I like to leave it with agreeable, cheerful people, who are not too fine to attend to their duties, and who will not glower at my clothes and toss their goods about as if the sight of me was hateful and my simple inquiries a personal affront."

Chinese seals of white porcelain continue to be found in Ireland. They are exactly similar in design to those still in use in China, in the province of Foochow. The inscriptions on them, also, are for the most part proverbs still current in China.

BEAUREGARD ON THE WAR.

The Ex-Confederate Soldier Interviewed—Why the French Were Whipped—Fatal Errors in Attack. An Opinion of Napoleon and Troops.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, writing from Allegany Springs, Virginia, relates a conversation with General Beauregard about the war in Europe. Some of the General's views are of interest:

The question was asked: What is the matter with France? Consider her former military fame, that of the first warring nation in Europe—consider her patriotism, the devotion and readiness with which she went to the field, her noble, unsurpassed postponement of every political question, of every faction in her legislative body to win the safety of her country—even the "impracticables" like Favre and Thiers shouting "resistance to the death!" Look at her ready and even excessive loans to the government; her public spirit risen to a height that disdains all compromises and hurries to offer all possible sacrifices. Then why her defeat, and her defeat continued and aggravated on every field? Why this succession of disasters? Is it not possible that there may have been treachery in the French camp, as when the Emperor is reported to have made the exclamation that "he was betrayed"—and indeed you noticed the last accounts, "the French soldiers in Belgium turned upon their officers and massacred them!"

CAUSE OF THE FRENCH FAILURE.

General Beauregard replied at length, and with a clearness and detail of conversation that I do not pretend to report, but in the third and distant person. The hypotheses that had been named, the suspicion of treachery, or of gross incompetency thrown on particular French officers, were possible, but they were not necessary to answer the problem of the French defeat. After all, it might be found in slight causes. War, modern war, had got to be such an elaborate competition, one so close and exacting, that the least shade of superiority in any one respect might incline the balance. The French system of strategy was a traditional one; they relied on momentum, dash. He referred to an article in the Pall Mall Gazette which compared the military systems and practice on the field of France and Prussia. The latter had the advantage in the close and scrupulous calculation of everything calculated to give advantage to the single soldier acting as a combatant, and inspired with the idea that on his individual effort depended the fortune of the field. Here was a government that had studied the military efficiency of the man as most exclusively, to the highest point. A government more exacting than the Oriental Asiatics, but more intelligent than these. The whole country of Prussia was a vast, elaborate organization, a camp, the supreme idea everywhere visible that the man belonged to the government. Form, severity was the feature of their civilization; popular education was enforced; even its social industries were organized; in Prussia no man could pursue a trade unless he had served an apprenticeship, or performed certain public conditions. The idea of the great Frederick has been constantly cultivated since his time, to make a nation of soldiers; organization and discipline in every department of life; and to-day we see its result in the most perfectly trained armies—soldiers the most obedient yet enthusiastic, having that peculiar combination of steadiness with spirit, that makes the best soldiers in the world—and that is the end, the culmination of all military education.

ATTACKING IN CLOSE COLUMNS.

"Who"—and General Beauregard spoke with a sufficed face—"could doubt the courage of the French soldier? The bravest people in the world may fall under the complications of science—the force of a single fact overlooked in the grand and elaborated combination of war." He had noticed, so far as anything could be discovered from the confused dispatches of the newspapers, that the French had adhered to their favorite traditional practice in the field, that of attacking in close column. On the other hand, the Prussians deployed their lines, seemed to have the constant idea of developing two largest front of fire, and all the newspapers had invariably remarked the slowness and deliberation of their fire. It was a circumstance noticed with curious unanimity by all the war correspondents. An article in the Virginian, under his hand, read: "The Prussians never fix bayonets to attack in square."

THE ARM OF PRECISION.

What the general designated as "the arm of precision" had changed the whole character of war, and he feared that the French had not sufficiently accommodated themselves to the important and radical innovation made in small arms. Their favorite idea of attacking in close columns and carrying the field with a rush was good in former circumstances; brilliant—supplied the two conditions of physical concentration and moral inspiration. But the [illegible] changed all that.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR.

"I [illegible]ew," said Gen. Beauregard, "with the Emperor Napoleon in 1859." The [illegible] writes, and obtained an introduction to him not from Gen. Beauregard, but from a member of the press of Paris—in fact Gen. Fred. United States Minister to the Papal Legation. [illegible] there—at the Grand Hotel—with whom I was [illegible] intimate, and who was invited on a special interview with the Emperor. [illegible] the Emperor, in the course of the [illegible] indeed, public desire to acquire information, asked our [illegible] Southern General [illegible] questions. Gen. Beauregard [illegible] and [illegible] what he had observed in the war out of which he had just come with world-wide and immortal reputation. Gen. Beauregard [illegible] conversation on the use of the small-arms. He gave the Emperor a manual [illegible] of the subject, repeating his remarks [illegible] conviction of the [illegible] of the small-arms [illegible] made in the art of war. That arm [illegible] calculation the virtue of the modern [illegible] formerly, with the old smooth-bore [illegible], the soldier fired in the air; his enemy was only a mass in front of him; now with the [illegible] rifle, forever, and I know that mine is not a solitary case. Yes, I know it quite well. A lady who goes in that store in a plain dress has no chance at all, unless she is willing to be snubbed, and taken lordly, contemptuous looks and supercilious service, which I am quite willing to admit I do not. If I am about to spend money, I like to leave it with agreeable, cheerful people, who are not too fine to attend to their duties, and who will not glower at my clothes and toss their goods about as if the sight of me was hateful and my simple inquiries a personal affront."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Holland Parliament.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20.—King William opened the Sessions to day with a speech. He assured the Deputies of the maintenance of peace and announced the financial situation of the Kingdom in every way satisfactory.

From Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20.—The Gazette denies that the French purchased American rifles in Sweden.

The Situation in China.

HONG KONG, Sept. 1, VIA LONDON, 20.—The feeling in China against foreigners is intense, and fresh outbreaks of violence on the part of the natives are feared. Mr. Wade, Secretary of the British Legation, still remained at Pekin. The French Ambassador threatened to resign unless the Mandarins implicated in the Tein Sin massacre were executed before the 31st of August.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Consols 93¾. American securities quiet and steady; 62s. 90½; 65s., 89¾; 67s, 90¾. Stock are steady. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 8,000 bales. Receipts of wheat for three days, 30,000 bushels; American 12,000 bushels. California 10s; red Western 8½; winter 9s 7d. Flour 25s. Corn 34s. Oats 2s 4d. Pork 78s. Beef 115s. Lard 72s. Cheese 61s. Cumberland middles, 57s.; short-rib middles 67s. Naval stores 'steady.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 20.—5-20 bonds closed at 94¾@94¾.

ST. LOUIS.

Grant on the Great Missouri Split—Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—The Liberal Republicans of the Third St. Louis District held a convention yesterday, nominated Charles H. Johnson for Congress by acclamation.

A letter, received to-day by Charles Gratiot, United States Internal Revenue Collector of this district, from President Grant, contains the following:

"I regard the movement headed by Carl Schurz, Brown & Co. as similar to the Tennessee and Virginia movements, intended to carry a portion of the Republican party over to the Democratic party. As you give no name, I hope you will all see your way clear to give the regular ticket your support."

Large Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Maynard's machine shop, formerly McKay & Alden's locomotive works, at East Boston, were burned this morning. McKay's and Maynard's machine shops alongside were nearly destroyed, together with the shop of Geo. M. Bird and rigging-loft of A. S. Rowe. The fire was got under during the fire tended to spread the flames. The vessels burned were the St Cloud and Nova Scotia. The Atlantic Company's loss is largely in machinery. Total loss $150,000. Insured about half. The principal losers are Maynard, $50,000; insured $30,000. Atlantic Works, $50,000; fully insured. Boston Car-wheel Co.; $30,000. Mr. Bird, $2 500. The two vessels about $8,000, with some smaller losses.

A Decision in the Great Kentucky Central Railroad Suit.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—In the suit of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company against the Lexington Railroad Company against the heirs of R. B. Bowler and others, involving the title to what is now known as the Kentucky Central railroad, and which has been pending several years in the Kenton Circuit Court, was decided to-day by Judge Menzies in favor of defendants. The case was one of great magnitude. The plaintiff's prayed an appeal, and will, it is thought, take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Prussian Steamers to Commence Running Again.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The agent for the German line steamships received a telegram this afternoon from Bremen which says that Berlin to Bremen next week. The Leipsig will soon follow. The Ohio will leave Bremen for Baltimore, October 12th. The North German vessels laid up here since the commencement of the war will at once commence loading, several already having charters to carry tobacco to Holland.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day elected the following officers: Frederick D. Stuart, of Washington, D. C., Grand Sire; A. C. Logan, of Kansas, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Vaconi, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—There were eight deaths from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Four were natives of Italy, two of France, one of Nova Scotia, and one unknown.

A Novel Writer's Revenge.

The following allusion to A. T. Stewart's appears in a recent novel entitled "Chris and Olwo":

"Why not go to Stewart's at once," asked Sabrina, "where they keep everything?"

"Because," replied Mrs. Walsingham, "they have such an unpleasant, indifferent, supercilious set of attendants there. I went last year to buy a large bill while I was ordering Pussey Ashcroft's trousseau (our little Texas friend, you know), and I asked for the first thing on my list—a lace cape. Two clerks were conversing together, and I spoke to her respectful military [illegible] twice before they even [illegible] Then one did turn and stare up and down my gray traveling dress, and coolly informed me 'they had none likely to suit me; none under fifty dollars!' and the fellow presented his shoulder and the rosette buttons in his back, and resumed the account of a street brawl which I had daringly interrupted. Quite quenched, I retreated to the glove counter and took modestly a pair *de gants*, which I got tossed down before me, after a couple of entreaties, and I tried the leather and examined the maker's name."

"Don't stretch those gloves that way, ma'am, if you please!" expostulated the clerk in a tone of the deepest injury.

"Absolutely extinguished, I dropped the hand-shoes and withdrew, thankful to get off with my best on my shoulders, and I cut once from Stewart's forever; and I know that mine is not a solitary case. Yes, I know it quite well. A lady who goes in that store in a plain dress has no chance at all, unless she is willing to be snubbed, and taken lordly, contemptuous looks and supercilious service, which I am quite willing to admit I do not. If I am about to spend money, I like to leave it with agreeable, cheerful people, who are not too fine to attend to their duties, and who will not glower at my clothes and toss their goods about as if the sight of me was hateful and my simple inquiries a personal affront."

A Wedding and a Sensation.

[From Covington news in Cincinnati papers of yesterday.]

Quite a sensation was created in fashionable circles yesterday afternoon by the announcement of the marriage of W. G. Morris, a well-known merchant and provision broker, to Mrs. Hallie E. Bruce, widow of the late E. M. Bruce, of Confederate fame. The ceremony took place at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the summer residence of Mrs. Bruce, on the about eight miles back of this city, Rev. D. H. Greer, of the Episcopal Church, officiating. But few persons were present, and they of the immediate relatives and connections of the bride. The bridal pair left last evening for a brief trip to the East.

A Nashua (N. H.) paper says: "In several towns in Maine apples are offered at ten cents a bushel at the orchard. In many towns in our vicinity they can be had for nothing."

"Invade your enemy's country, but try to undershim to be the assistant in battle," a British authority believes should be the great maxim of modern war.

WASHINGTON.

Another Unimportant Fact About the English Mission.

An Exciting Political Campaign Expected in Maryland.

Ohio Politics.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

OHIO POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, telegraphed Gen. Garfield here to-day a challenge to meet him on the stump in the Eighteenth Ohio district, which was accepted.

The Illinois Republican Association, composed of office-holders, met here to-night to devise means to raise funds to send home voters.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

The somewhat unimportant fact is made known to-day that Judge Orth, of Indiana, has not been tendered the mission to England. As soon as the appointment is accepted, the name will be made public.

MARYLAND.

The first registration of colored voters in Maryland has been going on yesterday and to-day. Thus far eight out of ten med registered are colored. The whites seem to be holding back till the colored vote is registered. The campaign promises to be the most exciting in that State for many years.

ANOTHER NEW YORK FRAUD.

An unofficial dispatch to the Treasury Department announces a defalcation in one of the bonded warehouses in New York city.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Executive mansion is being rapidly placed in proper condition to receive the President and family, who return about the 1st of October.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Statistics of the Freedmen's Bureau show that the business in the South has closed, except such portions of the educational interest as is supported by educational associations.

DONATIONS FROM THE SOUTH.

Among the subscriptions received for the benefit of educational purposes are contributions from parties who figured prominently during the late war on the side of the South.

LEBANON.

Hon. W. B. Read Nominated for Congress.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEBANON, KY., Sept. 20.—The Democratic Congressional Convention here to-day was organized by electing Hinton G. B. Wintersmith, of Hardin, chairman.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, but some disagreement was anticipated, and after a heated discussion the committee was discharged.

Hon. W. B. Read, J. P. Knott, A. H. Field, Col. F. Wolford, G. N. Robinson, W. H. Hanks, J. P. Barbour, Jos. Davis, J. H. Chandler, and T. S. Grundy were successively balloted for, but no nomination was arrived at until the eleventh ballot, when Col. W. B. Read was declared the nominee, the other candidates left on the track. The result being announced, it was found that Col. Read was ten votes ahead. This was received with rounds of applause, and the nomination was made unanimous with the grandest greeting we have ever heard.

Col. Read addressed the large assemblage of delegates—every county in the district being represented—in a well-timed and appropriate speech.

After Col. Read's speech, Col. Knott was loudly called for and took the stand. He pledged himself to stand by the nominee, and to assist in carrying the Democratic standard aloft in the Fourth Congressional district. The convention adjourned about half-past six o'clock, and we can say truthfully it was one of the most harmonious, for so large a crowd, that we have ever seen.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District,

BOYD WINCHESTER,

OF JEFFERSON.

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Six months.....6 25
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One year, by mail.....$2 00
One year, delivered in the city.....2 50

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carrier six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.....$1 00
Eight copies, six months.....5 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each.....4 50
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.....4 00
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.....3 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 00 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and none can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

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(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

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SECOND AND THIRD PAGES--$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; $1 reduction per week for each insertion for the second week, and $3 per square for each insertion thereafter. One square six months, $15; two months, $20; three months, $30; one square one day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," "Lost," "Strayed," "Found," "Business Notices" and "Personal Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"City Features" 25 cents per line. "City Items" 25 cents per line. "Special Notices" 20 cents per line. "Special Notice," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places $5 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and no manuscript which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondents.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

We have received the first number of a handsome weekly called the Greenupsburg Independent. It is published at Greenupsburg, by Geo. A. Creel.

Democratic county meetings recently held in Henderson, McLean and Hopkins, passed resolutions recommending Hon. John Young Brown as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The construction train on the Maysville and Paris railroad has crossed the North Fork bridge, and it is expected that the track will be laid by October as far as Elmaville station, in Fleming county.

Frankfort is exercised about the presence of an unknown scoundrel, who has a way of infesting the gardens and back yards of that city in the night time and making indecent assaults upon ladies.

Lewis Gardiner, the negro who escaped to Illinois after committing a rape and great bodily injury upon the person of a widow lady living near Mayfield, was captured at Paducah last week and taken to Mayfield. On Thursday night last, about 11 o'clock, a body of forty disguised men took him out of jail, hung him to a tree and performed on his body with about fifty bullet-holes. The Mayfield Democrat says this is the fifth instance of the kind that has occurred in that county in the last twelve months.

On Wednesday last the "First National Bank of Springfield" was organized, with a capital of $150,000. The stock is all taken. The parties expect to commence a general business about the first of November next. The following officers were chosen: E. L. Davison, President; H. L. McElroy, Vice President; Chas. R. McElroy, Cashier; John J. McElroy, Teller. Hugh McElroy, sr., R. J. Brown, Samuel R. Grundy, Wm. J. Robertson, Thomas R. Brown, Thomas W. Summe, L. D. R. Hays, Directors.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Richmond was seventy days without rain.

Holly Springs, Mississippi, has two jute factories.

Newburg, N. C., has a sugar manufacturing company.

The total of the taxable property in Little Rock, Arkansas, is $4,780,866.

The late rains caused much damage among the cotton crops of Mississippi.

Tishomingo county, Mississippi, has a boy twenty-one years old who weighs only fifty pounds.

The German Schutzen Corps of Charleston, S. C., have a grand shooting match and ball on the 5th of October.

There is a chicken in Columbus, Ga., which commenced crowing like a grown chanticleer the first day after it was hatched.

Dr. Manpin has resigned his position as chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia. Prof. Venable takes his place.

The Democratic Convention at McMinnville, Tenn., last Friday, nominated A. E. Garrett, of Smith county, for Congress on the fifteenth ballot.

The Thomasville (Ga.) Enterprise says Mr. W. L. Bibb, of that county, has had a very successful experience in fattening hogs with boiled cotton seed.

The steamer Cape Fear, from Wilmington for Baltimore, was wrecked on the night of the 9th inst. on the shoals of Cape Lookout. Two seamen were drowned.

The Mississippi papers insist that Governor Alcorn shall demand of Senator the bodies of Tennessee duellists, who have violated the laws and desecrated the soil of Mississippi.

From every part of Arkansas the most favorable reports are made of the cotton and corn crops. Picking has commenced, and with fair weather there will be a large yield.

The Nashville Banner says: Last Sunday the morning express for Memphis was loaded with Swedes, bound for Mississippi. They were a fine, healthy and hardy looking body, both men and women.

The valuable merchant and flour mill, at Mt. Crawford, Virginia, known as the Mt. Crawford Mill, owned by Cyrus N. Williams, with a large circular saw mill attached, was totally destroyed by fire, on Tuesday morning of last week, together with a large quantity of wheat. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000.

Judge Carson, of the Frederick County (Va.) Court, has decided, in the case of Hoover vs White, that the Homestead law of Virginia, passed in pursuance of a provision of the Underwood constitution, implies the obligation of contracts and is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

A difficulty occurred at Goodman, Mississippi, a few days since, between a justice of the peace named Bowen and two young men by the name of Raiford, which resulted in the killing of one of the Raifords and the mortally wounding of the other. Great excitement was produced by the affair, and it was with difficulty that the people were prevented from mobbing Bowen.

William Goodwyn, a near-sighted colored boy, before being sentenced by Judge Mann, at Petersburg, Va., last Saturday, to the penitentiary for one year--the time fixed by the jury--was asked the usual question, "Have you anything to say?" The prisoner replied with a curse, that he had not a word to say, and after the sentence was passed he turned to the jury and said: "Why did you not make it five years, you ----!"

The following is from the New Orleans Picayune: "The street corners of evenings now are radiant with the floral treasures of the pretty flower girls. Every imaginable perfume scents the air, and the queer, cunning little faces peep out from heaps of flowers like veritable elfs in fairyland. Such a scene on the crowded thoroughfare lends a delightful novelty and charm to the contrast to the mire and toil of the streets. It is a pity there is not more of them to beautify and render pleasant the promenades."

A stylish young lady came to Richmond from New York, about two weeks ago, and put up at one of the principal hotels. She attracted much attention both for her extravagance of dress and rather mysterious antecedents. On last Saturday night, however, she explained the whole matter by taking a huge dose of laudanum and leaving a letter to be forwarded to an illicit lover of hers in New York. So intent was she on committing suicide that she bit off and swallowed a portion of the stomach-pump that was used to relieve her of the poison. She can hardly recover.

The nomination of Col. HENRY D. MCHENRY for Congress, in the Second Kentucky district, which was made at Henderson day before yesterday, was rendered a certainty before the assembling of the convention, by the action of the several counties composing the district. The nomination is one eminently fit to be made. Col. MCHENRY is a man of fine appearance and good address; an earnest and rousing speaker, and a Democrat of unquestioned steadiness. He has given many guaranties of character and capacity, and will make a member of Congress in whom the Second district will have every reason to confide.

The defeat of the Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT at Lebanon yesterday will be the occasion of a good deal of regret outside of the Fourth district. Mr. KNOTT is a very able lawyer, and has made a more than usually efficient member of Congress. Two speeches of his at least have proven national and palpable hits, and this is saying much. The proceedings of the Lebanon convention, as reported by our special correspondent, show that the balloting was hotly contested, resulting finally in the nomination of Col. W. B. READ. Col. READ is a man of very great popular strength. He has served several terms in the Kentucky Legislature, and has commended himself to the confidence and favor of the people, not less by his efficiency as a Representative than by his habitual kindness and urbanity.

GRANT supports the ultra Radicals in Missouri. This is just what we expected. The only issue in the Missouri fight is the entranchisement of white men who have been deprived of their rights of citizenship by Radical ruffianism. That the Radical President of the United States should commit himself in writing to the extension of this distranchising spirit, this unrepublican, lawless, and despotic ruffianism, is in the line of safe Radical precedents, and in exact keeping with Radical tendencies and designs. While the Democratic party is everywhere widening and liberalizing its spirit, the Republican party is everywhere narrowing itself down to a spirit of proscription, which can only import its own ultimate destruction, or the destruction of the liberties of all the people. The liberties of the people of Missouri were destroyed many years ago, and GRANT would perpetuate the act of destruction. In this he pursues the instinct of his party and the impulse of his ambition. It is the outcropping of an incipient despotism which threatens to envelop the whole country.

Whatever comes of it, and whatever may be the right or wrong of it, Strasbourg is lost to France. It will be held, if for nothing else, as reprisal and security against the last and any future bombardment of Kehl. Meanwhile the defense of the city has been heroic. The proportion of the combatant to the non-combatant population at Strasbourg is exceedingly small. So far as is rumored, the French have only succeeded in throwing 8,000 men into the city since it was first threatened. The population, which in time of peace is reckoned at upward of 80,000, was largely augmented by an influx from the neighboring rural districts when it was first made known that the Germans proposed to invade France. Even then the authorities would not allow that any part of France could be in serious danger, and so no check was put on the incoming of those who have been unnecessary sharers in the scanty stores of provisions available. The vast majority of persons now in Strasbourg must have been literally for the most part starving during the last three weeks. Then every night a torrent of fire and destruction has been poured into the town. On one it is said to have been visibly on fire in nine different places, and the inhabitants are said, perhaps with no very great exaggeration, to have taken refuge in the sewers three weeks ago. It is sad to think that so much valor and endurance will go for nothing. But such must be the issue if France had succeeded, as Germany has succeeded, no one doubts that she would have claimed and got the Rhine frontier. No one, therefore, can wonder if, after the siege and capture of Strasbourg, Germany holds on to it.

The importance of the events transpiring in Italy has been somewhat overshadowed by the absorbing interest in the military and political situation in France. The advance on Rome is certainly more than a raid; and its consequences may even be more portentous than the issue of the Franco-German war. The world has not yet come to consider seriously the question of Italian unity. From the thirteenth century, if not from an earlier period, down to the beginning of the present century the republics, kingdoms and lordships of Italy were united by no common allegiance or bond of union. The aspiration to unity propagated by MAZZINI with a force and success which counterbalance all his errors and perversities was originally a mere sentiment, and as it gradually became a motive principle it related not to the past but to the future. Even NAPOLEON's shortlived kingdom of Italy terminated at the frontier of Tuscany, although it is true that all continental Italy was governed by his dependents. After the peace of 1815 the Austrian protectorate formed the only link of connection between Naples, the Tuscan duchies and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The consolidation of all the provinces into a single State was considered as a dream by diplomatists and statesmen until it was actually accomplished. And now, from this point of consolidation, we see the power of the kingdom stretching out its hand and grasping Rome itself, the center of Italian unity and the natural source and resource of a great Latin power. In the prospect thus opened States, dynasties and religions are involved, and when the fate of Paris is fixed the Roman question will become the question of the world.

Secession in Tennessee.

The effort of ANDREW JOHNSON to introduce the discussion of the doctrine of secession into the politics of Tennessee is a miserable sham. If there ever is another civil war in this country it will not be a war about the doctrine of secession. There is as little likelihood of such a war as there was that a cannon ball would enter the hole which had been made by a previous cannon ball, according to the calculation of the coxswain in Midshipman Easy. Events work wonders; and an ounce of practical wisdom is worth a whole ton of idle abstraction. The people of Tennessee are right in standing by the principle of local self-government, which is all that the platform on which Gen. BROWN is running implies; so much and no more; so much and no less. Already Tennessee has come up squarely to the work of perfect and permanent restoration. She has guaranteed freedom to every citizen; protection to every citizen; equal privileges to all her citizens. The Constitutional Convention, over which the present Democratic nominee for Governor presided, did its work thoroughly and well. The future work to be done is purely material and domestic. Immigration is to be built up; a new school system is to be created; a great Radical debt is to be wiped out; a household fabric, with a population and implements, altered from the fabric which existed in times past, is to be set in existence. It is not at all necessary that any war or ante-war theories should be mixed up in this work. Secession is as foreign to it as is the doctrine of Papal infallibility or the doctrine of transubstantiation, and we confess our surprise to see a man of Mr. COLYAR's usually sensible turn basing his aspirations on such a visionary idea. As for the ex-President, he is playing for the Senatorial succession. He doubtless thinks the secession card will win, and so, with characteristic disregard of every interest but his own, he plays it.

The Future of Napoleon.

The argument in support of the prospects of the Emperor set up by the Saturday Review is plausible, but it seems to us to be specious. It is founded upon two ideas, viz: that there is no one person of any faction in France who is strong enough to contest the issue with Louis NAPOLEON, and that the captivity of the latter is to be regarded, as matters stand, in the light of a positive advantage. The Saturday Review does not attach much credit to the damaging tendency of NAPOLEON's years and infirmities. It describes him as eleven years younger than King WILLIAM, eight years younger than Gen. VON MOLTKE, and about of an age with BAZAINE, MCMAHON and CANROBERT, and it illustrates the idea by referring to GLADSTONE and DISRAELI, both active public men, who are his seniors. "It may be true," it adds, "as Mr. DISRAELI taught in his earlier novels, that young men should rule the world; but in modern times, unless they are born to the purple, they are generally occupied in slowly finding their way to the front."

As to the effect of NAPOLEON's blunders, the Saturday Review thinks it will be small by the time the war is over, observing that a throne held on condition of never committing an error would rest on a curious tenure. "The loudest assailants of the empire," the Saturday Review goes on to say, "have given no proof of their own fitness to occupy the vacant seat of power. As M. ABOUT justly observes, their dissensions while the Crown Prince advances on Paris recall the history of Byzantium rather than of the Roman Commonwealth. If the leaks of the imperial vessel are after all repaired, it will soon swarm again with flatterers and courtiers. Unless the character of NAPOLEON III. has suddenly changed, he must be meditating the recovery of his power. Whatever may be his defects as a statesman, he may compare with any living Frenchman in political ability; and his bitterest enemies would be the last to dispute his capacity for intrigue. It may not improbably have occurred to him, in the midst of disappointment and mortification, that in the thick of disaster he may perhaps not be personally a loser by the events which have relieved him of all responsibility for defeat. MCMAHON or BAZAINE, if they succeed in reversing the fortune of the campaign, may, perhaps, be faithful to the imperial dynasty, and if they fail, they will themselves be the first sufferers. General TROCHU, who is probably the most dangerous adversary of the empire, is for the moment burdened with the difficult task of defending Paris, and he has still his reputation to make as a commander in the field. The declaimers who would turn the legislative body into a convention, and their own faction into a committee of public safety, are doing their utmost to produce a reaction in favor of the Emperor." So the Saturday Review concludes as follows:

Only four months have passed since seven and a half millions of Frenchmen gave their votes to the Emperor NAPOLEON, and, notwithstanding the clamor of Paris, it is unlikely that, whether the opinion of the majority has been changed by recent events, it may be that the peasantry, owning to the land, do not thought, for the maintenance of peace, may resent the outbreak of war; but it is not absolutely certain that they will attribute their sufferings to their former idol. If Paris should unfortunately be forced to surrender, the enormous German force available incur the obloquy which fell upon MACMAHON; and the rural population will not be distinguished from the factious Parisians which form the legislative body. Attempts will certainly be made to persuade the people that the triumph of the foreigner was connected with the desertion of the Emperor by his unworthy subjects; and upon the credulity have not always been rejected. Parisian journalists to explain that the Emperor requires an escort or that he sometimes employs a special train are obliged to confess that the feeling which fixes the stigmatize as the Napoleonic legend still prevails in the campagne. The brutal murder of a country gentleman by a rabble of Parisians is attributed to their belief that he was an enemy of the Emperor. There is no doubt that the existence of the dynasty is exposed to danger; but if at the close of the war the army stands by him he will probably be able to manipulate a fourth plebiscite with his former adroitness and success. No rival claimant of the crown has as yet shown himself in Sp

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1870.

For Congress---Fifth District,

BOYD WINCHESTER,

OF JEFFERSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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One month	1 25

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Daily Courier-Journal.

1ST AND FOURTH PAGES---$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES---$1 per square for each insertion. Ten cents per line for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25; four months, $30; one square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," "Situations Wanted," deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line. "City Items" 30 cents per line. Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. Medical," "Astrologer" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, must have the cash or have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers payable monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all open matter will be treated will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

We have received the first number of a handsome weekly called the Greenupsburg Independent. It is published at Greenupsburg, by Geo. A. Creel.

Democratic county meetings recently held in Henderson, McLean and Hopkins, passed resolutions recommending Hon. John Young Brown as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The construction train on the Maysville and Paris railroad has crossed the North Fork bridge, and it is expected that the track will be laid by October as far as Ellzaville station, in Fleming county.

Frankfort is exercised about the presence of an unknown scoundrel, who has a way of infesting the gardens and back yards of that city in the night time and making indecent assaults upon ladies.

Lewis Gardiner, the negro who escaped to Illinois after committing a rape and great bodily injury upon the person of a widow lady living near Mayfield, was captured at Padneah last week and taken to Mayfield. On Thursday night last, about 11 o'clock, a body of forty disguised men took him out of jail, hung him to a tree and perforated his body with about fifty bullet-holes. The Mayfield Democrat says this is the fifth instance of the kind that has occurred in that county in the last twelve months.

On Wednesday last the "First National Bank of Springfield" was organized, with a capital of $150,000. The stock is all taken. The parties expect to commence business about the first of November next. The following officers were chosen: E. L. Davison, President; H. L. McElroy, Vice Presidents; C. Cam. McElroy, Cashier; John T. McElroy, Teller; Hugh McElroy, sr., R. J. Brown, Samuel R. Grundy, Wm. J. Robertson, Thomas R. Brown, Thomas W. Summs, I. D. R. Hays, Directors.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Richmond was seventy days without rain.

Holly Springs, Mississippi, has two *jail* factories.

Newburg, N. C., has a sugar manufacturing company.

The total of the taxable property in Little Rock, Arkansas, is $4,788,895.

The late rains caused much damage among the cotton crops of Mississippi.

Tishomingo county, Mississippi, has a boy twenty-one years old who weighs only fifty pounds.

The German Schutzen Corps of Charleston, S. C., have a grand shooting match and ball on the 5th of October.

There is a chicken in Columbus, Ga., which commenced crowing like a grown chanticleer the first day after it was hatched.

Dr. Maupin has resigned his position as chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia. Prof. Venable takes his place.

The Democratic Convention at McMinnville, Tenn., last Friday, nominated A. E. Garrett, of Smith county, for Congress on the fifteenth ballot.

The Thomasville (Ga.) Enterprise says Mr. W. L. Bibb, of that county, has had a very successful experience in fattening hogs with boiled cotton seed.

The steamer Cape Fear, from Wilmington for Baltimore, was wrecked on the night of the 9th inst. off the shoals of Cape Lookout. Two seamen were drowned.

The Mississippi papers insist that Governor Alcorn shall demand of Senter the bodies of Tennessee duelists, who have violated the laws and desecrated the soil of Mississippi.

From every part of Arkansas the most favorable reports are made of the cotton and corn crops. Picking has commenced, and with fair weather there will be a large yield.

The Nashville Banner says: Last Sunday the morning express for Memphis was loaded with Swedes, bound for Mississippi. They were a fine, healthy and hardy looking body, both men and women.

The valuable merchant and flour mill, at Mt. Crawford, Virginia, known as the Mt. Crawford Mill, owned by Cyrus N. Williams, with a large circular saw mill attached, was totally destroyed by fire, on Tuesday morning of last week, together with a large quantity of wheat. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000.

Judge Carson, of the Frederick County (Va) Court, has decided, in the case of Hoover vs. White, that the Homestead law of Virginia, passed in pursuance of a provision of the Underwood constitution, impairs the obligation of contracts and is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

A difficulty occurred at Goodman, Mississippi, a few days since, between a justice of the peace named Bowen and two young men by the name of Raiford, which resulted in the killing of one of the Raifords and the mortally wounding of the other. Great excitement was produced by the affair, and it was with difficulty that the people were prevented from mobbing Bowen.

William Goodwyn, a near-sighted colored boy, before being sentenced by Judge Mann, at Petersburg, Va., last Saturday, to the penitentiary for one year---the time fixed by the jury---was asked the usual question, "Have you anything to say?" The prisoner replied with a curse, that he had not a word to say, and after the sentence was passed he turned to the jury and said: "Why did you not make it five years, you ——?"

The following is from the New Orleans Picayune: "The street corners of evenings now are radiant with the floral treasures of the pretty flower girls. Every imaginable perfume emits the air, and the queer, cunning little faces pop out from heaps of flowers like veritable elfs in fairyland. Such a scene on the crowded thoroughfare lends a delightful novelty and charm in the contrast to the mire and toil of the streets. It is a pity there is not more of them to beautify and render pleasant the promenades."

A stylish young lady came to Richmond from New York, about two weeks ago, and put up at one of the principal hotels. She attracted much attention both for her extravagance of dress and rather mysterious antecedents. On last Saturday night, however, she explained the whole matter by taking a large dose of laudanum and leaving a letter to be forwarded to an illicit lover of hers in New York. So intent was she on committing suicide that she bit off and swallowed a portion of the stomach-pump that was used to relieve her of the poison. She can hardly recover.

The nomination of Col. HENRY D. MCHENRY for Congress, in the Second Kentucky district, which was made at Henderson day before yesterday, was rendered a certainty before the assembling of the convention, by the action of the several counties composing the district. The nomination is one eminently fit to be made. Col. MCHENRY is a man of fine appearance and good address; an earnest and rousing speaker, and a Democrat of unquestioned steadiness. He has given many guaranties of character and capacity, and will make a member of Congress in whom the Second district will have every reason to confide.

The defeat of the Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT at Lebanon yesterday will be the occasion of a good deal of regret outside of the Fourth district. Mr. KNOTT is a very able lawyer, and has made a more than usually efficient member of Congress. Two speeches of his at least have proven national and palpable hits, and this is saying much. The proceedings of the Lebanon convention, as reported by our special correspondent, show that the balloting was hotly contested, resulting finally in the nomination of Col. W. B. READ. Col. READ is a man of very great popular strength. He has served several terms in the Kentucky Legislature, and has commended himself to the confidence and favor of the people, not less by his efficiency as a Representative than by his habitual kindness and urbanity.

GRANT supports the ultra Radicals in Missouri. This is just what we expected. The only issue in the Missouri fight is the entranchisement of white men who have been deprived of their rights of citizenship by Radical ruffianism. That the Radical President of the United States should commit himself in writing to the extension of this distranchising spirit, this unrepublican, lawless, and despotic ruffianism, is in the line of safe Radical precedents, and in exact keeping with Radical tendencies and designs. While the Democratic party is everywhere widening and liberalizing its spirit, the Republican party is everywhere narrowing itself down to a spirit of proscription, which can only import its own ultimate destruction, or the destruction of the liberties of all the people. The liberties of the people of Missouri were destroyed many years ago, and GRANT would perpetuate the act of destruction. In this he pursues the instinct of his party and the impulse of his ambition. It is the outcropping of an incipient despotism which threatens to envelop the whole country.

Whatever comes of it, and whatever may be the right or wrong of it, Strasbourg is lost to France. It will be held, if for nothing else, as reprisal and security against the last and any future bombardment of Kehl. Meanwhile the defense of the city has been heroic. The proportion of the combatant to the non-combatant population at Strasbourg is exceedingly small. So far as is rumored, the French have only succeeded in throwing 3,000 men into the city since it was first threatened. The population, which in time of peace is reckoned at upward of 80,000, was largely augmented by an influx from the neighboring rural districts when it was first made known that the Germans proposed to invade France. Even then the authorities would not allow that any part of France could be in serious danger, and so no check was put on the incoming of those who have been unnecessary sharers in the scanty stores of provisions ayailable. The vast majority of persons now in Strasbourg must have been literally for the most part starving during the last three weeks. Then every night a torrent of fire and destruction has been poured into the town. On one it is said to have been visibly on fire in nine different places, and the inhabitants are said, perhaps with no very great exaggeration, to have taken refuge in the sewers three weeks ago. It is sad to think that so much valor and endurance will go for nothing. But such must be the issue If France had succeeded, as Germany has succeeded, no one doubts that she would have claimed and got the Rhine frontier. No one, therefore, can wonder if, after the siege and capture of Strasbourg, Germany holds on to it.

The importance of the events transpiring in Italy has been somewhat overshadowed by the absorbing interest in the military and political situation in France. The advance on Rome is certainly more than a raid; and its consequences may even be more portentous than the issue of the Franco-German war. The world has not yet come to consider seriously the question of Italian unity. From the thirteenth century, if not from an earlier period, down to the beginning of the present century the republics, kingdoms and lordships of Italy were united by no common allegiance or bond of union. The aspiration to unity propagated by MAZZINI with a force and success which counterbalance all his errors and perversities was originally a mere sentiment, and as it gradually became a motive principle it related not to the past but to the future. Even NAPOLEON'S shortlived kingdom of Italy terminated at the frontier of Tuscany, although it is true that all continental Italy was governed by his dependents. After the peace of 1815 the Austrian protectorate formed the only link of connection between Naples, the Tuscan duchies and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The consolidation of all the provinces into a single State was considered as a dream by diplomatists and statesmen until it was actually accomplished. And now, from this point of consolidation, we see the power of the kingdom stretching out its hand and grasping Rome itself, the center of Italian unity and the natural source and resource of a great Latin power. In the prospect thus opened States, dynasties and religions are involved, and when the fate of Paris is fixed the Roman question will become the question of the world.

Secession in Tennessee.

The effort of ANDREW JOHNSON to introduce the discussion of the doctrine of secession into the politics of Tennessee is a miserable sham. If there ever is another civil war in this country it will not be a war about the doctrine of secession. There is as little likelihood of such a war as there was that a cannon ball would enter the hole which had been made by a previous cannon ball, according to the calculation of the coxswain in Midshipman Easy. Events work wonders; and an ounce of practical wisdom is worth a whole ton of idle abstraction. The people of Tennessee are right in standing by the principle of local self-government, which is all that the platform on which Gen. BROWN is running implies; so much and no more; so much and no less. Already Tennessee has come up squarely to the work of perfect and permanent restoration. She has guaranteed freedom to every citizen; protection to every citizen; equal privileges to all her citizens. The Constitutional Convention, over which the present Democratic nominee for Governor presided, did its work thoroughly and well. The future work to be done is purely material and domestic. Immigration is to be built up; a new school system is to be created; a great Radical debt is to be wiped out; a household fabric, with a population and implements, altered from the fabric which existed in times past, is to be set in existence. It is not at all necessary that any war or ante-war theories should be mixed up in this work. Secession is as foreign to it as is the doctrine of Papal infallibility or the doctrine of transubstantiation, and we confess our surprise to see a man of Mr. COLTAR'S usually sensible turn basing his aspirations on such a visionary idea. As for the ex-President, he is playing for the Senatorial succession. He doubtless thinks the secession card will win, and so, with characteristic disregard of every interest but his own, he plays it.

The Future of Napoleon.

The argument in support of the prospects of the Emperor set up by the Saturday Review is plausible, but it seems to us to be specious. It is founded upon two ideas, viz: that there is no one person of any faction in France who is strong enough to contest the issue with LOUIS NAPOLEON, and that the captivity of the latter is to be regarded, as matters stand, in the light of a positive advantage. The Saturday Review does not attach much credit to the damaging tendency of NAPOLEON'S years and infirmities. It describes him as eleven years younger than Gen. VON MOLTKE, and about of an age with BAZAINE, MCMAHON and CANROBERT, and it illustrates the idea by referring to GLADSTONE and DISRAELI, both active public men, who are his seniors. "It may be true," it adds, "as Mr. DISRAELI taught in his earlier novels, that young men should rule the world; but in modern times, unless they are born to the purple, they are generally occupied in slowly finding their way to the front."

As to the effect of NAPOLEON'S blunders, the Saturday Review thinks it will be small by the time the war is over, observing that a throne held on condition of never committing an error would rest on a curious tenure. "The loudest assailants of the empire," the Saturday Review goes on to say, "have given no proof of their own fitness to occupy the vacant seat of power. As M. ABOUT justly observes, their dissensions while the Crown Prince advances on Paris recall the history of Byzantium rather than of the Roman Commonwealth. If the leaks of the imperial vessel are after all repaired, it will soon swarm again with flatterers and courtiers. Unless the character of NAPOLEON III. has suddenly changed, he must be meditating the recovery of his power. Whatever may be his defects as a statesman, he may compare with any living Frenchman in political ability; and his bitterest enemies would be the last to dispute his capacity for intrigue. It may not improbably have occurred to him, in the midst of disappointment and mortification, that in the thick of disaster he may perhaps not be personally a loser by the events which have relieved him of all responsibility for defeat. MCMAHON or BAZAINE, if they succeed in reversing the fortune of the campaign, may, perhaps, be faithful to the imperial dynasty, and if they fail, they will themselves be the first sufferers. General TROCHU, who is probably the most dangerous adversary of the empire, is for the moment burdened with the difficult task of defending Paris, and he has still his reputation to make as a commander in the field. The declaimers who would turn the legislative body into a convention, and their own faction into a committee of public safety, are doing their utmost to produce a reaction in favor of the Emperor." So the Saturday Review concludes as follows:

"Only four months have passed since seven and a half millions of Frenchmen gave their votes to the Emperor NAPOLEON, and, notwithstanding the change of Paris, it is entirely unknown whether the opinion of the majority has been changed by recent events. It may be that the majority say or suppose, as they thought, for the maintenance of peace, may resent the outbreak of war; but it is not absolutely certain that they will attribute their sufferings to their former idol. If Paris should unfortunately be forced to surrender, the commanding general will be responsible incur the odiuqur which fell upon MARMONT; and the rural population will not be disinclined to condemn the factious rhetoricians of the legislative body. Attempts will certainly be made to petition the people that the triumph of the foreigner was connected with the desertion of the Emperor in his extremity. His own bolder demands on their credulity have not always been rejected. Even journalists who are not ashamed to complain that the Emperor requires an escort or that he sometimes employs a special train are obliged to confess that the feeling which predominates as the Napoleonic legend still prevails in Champagne. The burning of a county in a rabble of peasants is attributed to their belief that he was an enemy of the Empire. There is no doubt that the downfall of NAPOLEON III. is exposed to danger; but if at the close of the war the army stands by him he will probably be able to manipulate a fourth plebiscite with his former adroitness and success. The revival of the cause of the Bourbons or any popular opinion, nor has any proof been given that the country at large has modified its dislike of republics.

All this is too plausible to be true. We admit that the bare assertion that NAPOLEON is so old as to be no longer capable of doing brilliant and unexpected things is not sustained by the logical relation of age to actions. If NAPOLEON had been passing his time hitherto in "slowly making his way to the front," like VON MOLTKE, we might reasonably look for all that the Saturday Review surmises. But it is otherwise. NAPOLEON is aged in effort no less than in years. He has, after a career of splendid success, encountered a break-down and not a balk; and the recovery of the lost crown involves something more than the exercise of rare diplomatic and physical elements. There is such a thing as a man's wearing out both his resources and his credit, and when this exhaustion comes late in life recuperation is the unlikeliest thing in the world. All history shows that there is a down-hill as well as an up-hill journey, and that in the career of every man there are periods when failure seems impossible and periods when success seems impossible. After a time, unless a man dies or is allowed to keep what he has in quiet, he seems to have played all his winning cards, and, no matter what skill he displays in the game, he is unable to make a single point. NAPOLEON is old and sick. He has lost not only the vantage ground of imperial place but the ear of his people, and he must recover both before he will be able to restore his empire.

Nothing is more improbable. It may suit King WILLIAM to prop him with Prussian bayonets; but such a prop would be insecure, ignominious and short-lived. It now appears to have been the mission of LOUIS NAPOLEON to give France twenty years of magnificence and glory. That mission ended with Sedan. There may be a fitful gleam of hope to the second as there was to the first empire. But it will be brief and illusory. The time has arrived for a change; and, whether the revolution bring about a kingdom or a republic, it will for the present set aside the NAPOLEONS.

Evidently this is the feeling among French politicians, who are everywhere watching which way the wind sits. It is related by Dr. VERNON that the night before the *coup d'etat* in 1851 M. DE MORNEY (afterward the Count DE MORNEY) went into the box of Madame LIADIERES at the Opera Comique in Paris, and was asked what he intended to do if, as was rumored, the Prince President should sweep out the Chambers. "Why," said DE MORNEY, "if there is a stroke of the broom I shall try to be where the handle is." So it is just now. They are all trying to assemble where the handle of the coming broom is likely to be, and Wilhelmshohe is not the point of attraction. NAPOLEON may as well exclaim with DON CARLOS, "gone are those dreams."

"So must it be;
From Rubenstein I gaze with stony face
And nothing see but phantoms."

National Stimulants.

The Cincinnati Gazette makes light of VICTOR HUGO as a rhetorician. We, ourselves, have poked a bit of fun, now and then, at the grim old exile in his character of Statesman; but, when it comes to a matter of rhetoric, the case grows serious and suggestive, and one is not so much inclined to laugh. It is worth our while to consider the war literature of the period as a current and national idiosyncrasy, and it strikes us that---however unfavorably VICTOR HUGO'S actions may seem as evidences of practical political wisdom---there can be no doubt of the force and value of his rhetoric as an arousing revolutionary agency. His address to the German people and GEORGE SAND'S invocation to the republic in France are in such striking contrast with the more sedate and measured habits of expression of our own leaders of opinion that we are far more likely to be struck with the extravagance and even with what has been called the "silliness" of the former than just in our appreciation of their value as a mode of expressional stimulus upon a people very different in its fashion of utterance, as in the measure of its emotions, from our own. Anything like either is far more likely to be found among Southerners than among Northerners; and the more arrogant and unimaginative of the cold-blooded thinkers of the North will probably declare it is because the South is as yet less disciplined, less under the direction of judgment, therefore more boyish, more immature than the grave and measured spokesmen and agitators of political purpose in the North. But when we find a people like the French, certainly clear-headed, certainly full of the genius of social and military organization, and master of a language pre-eminently exact and lucid, not only tolerating but responding to a style of expression, to a turn of phrase, to dramatic rhetoric, in matters of great political and national moment, we must believe, with the help of a little imagination, which is so sadly wanting to Northern journalists, that it is natural to the French people, a customary fashion of utterance, and that in times of passionate hope or sorrow the French people do not ask the statement of an unmoved journalist, but the appeal of an imaginative, a sympathetic poet, and the invocation of an admired writer, who, like the very genius of liberty, keeps her ideal state of faith and hope close to her even in the light of common day.

VICTOR HUGO is not so silly with his little spurts of rhetoric, with his rattle of historical illustrations, with the show of his tropes and figures, as our journalists seem so think. He knows very well the nature of the enthusiasts, of the ardent socialists, of the revolutionary men of the Continent; men full of extravagant expectations, of hatred of the organized and dominant powers of Europe; men who dream of a great Republic of European States, of the emancipation of all people, and believe in the brotherhood of men. They may be mistaken, but the mistake is a generous one, that is to say, it is more attractive than the sneering skepticism of the judgment which pronounces their hopes ill-founded because unwarranted by experience.

VICTOR HUGO and GEORGE SAND have addressed the most mobile and sympathetic portion of the people of the continent of Europe for the past forty years. The language which they address to the thousands who have been moved and illuminated by their written words, in the shape of story or poem, is the language to which the continental mind (a mind quite different from the English and American mind) has been accustomed, which it may be said to enjoy, and to which it responds more readily than to the dry and precise catalogue of what has been done, of what can be done, of what ought to be done, in a great national crisis, the issue of which to Republicans is much more than a mere question of boundary lines; rather, it is an issue that must determine the future of the people in Europe.

Americans are not seen in the most amiable character when they adopt the frigid arrogance of Englishmen, and make no allowance, through defect of imagination, for the situation and temperament of a foreign people. For ourselves, we read the dramatic expression of the imploring soul of a national poet, like VICTOR HUGO, to find something in it of more creditable meaning than a violation of the sense that understands strategy, and needle guns do not respect the desperate valor of a forlorn sentense of a beloved place like Paris, still less that either are checked by the threat of self-annihilation. VICTOR HUGO'S object was to deepen the sense of self-sacrifice, to quicken the impulse of immolation, rather than of capitulation in the Parisians. His business, as one of the stimulators of national life, was to communicate to the more inert of his countrymen the feeling that possessed him before the awful possibilities of woe that threatened a city which he may be said to love as no American can love any American city, for the reason that no American city, in its relation to our Republic, has the supreme significance of Paris in its relation to France, nor has any American city so many objects whose dust is precious to the heart of a poet.

Paris to VICTOR HUGO and the Republic to GEORGE SAND are inspirations that have touched their genius, begotten in them a world of hopes and fears, have proved the master idea of a great part of the best work of their life. Some extravagance, some generous excess of expression, some heat and glow may be accepted from them without a sneer, and without that deadly Pharisaic satisfaction on our part that we are not made like them, but always check expression, for the most part silent as glaciers while they are like the lava torrents of injudicious volcanoes! Leave to each people its characteristic utterance and its natural invocation in the great crises of its life. Respect in each the national genius and the popular voice. Give to the Puritan his biblical phrase, and to the Cavalier his song; to the Irishman his battle-oath, and to the Russian his guttural cry; to France, all sensibility and extravagance, when compared with the Englishman, her fiery and dramatic rhetoric; her unmeasured expression of feeling when, like a woman, she lies helpless before her destroyer, with but little more than the appealing protest of speech that says, annihilation rather than dishonor at the capital.

☞ The French General FAILLY, who was killed by a Prussian shell, and was afterward murdered by his own soldiers, and subsequently blew out his own brains, is now a prisoner at Mayence---whether dead or alive, the telegraph does not inform us.

☞ The country was never more peaceful and quiet than during the present long absence of the Administration from Washington. Even Radical rascality may acmetimes find comparative repose in the absence of its head center.

☞ The Indian Bureau, we are told, has completed its purchases of supplies for the various tribes of the West, and there is no doubt that the Indian agents have also completed their arrangements to conceal the plunder.

☞ It is believed by some that Secretary FISH will go as Minister to England. If he does, he will enjoy the distinction of having been the first sardine that ever crossed the Atlantic from West to East.

☞ The Government is about to return to Washington. At least the six hundred barrels of old Bourbon shipped to that city yesterday by a Main-street firm would seem to indicate as much.

☞ North Carolina has permitted the most of KIRK'S militia to disband and scatter abroad. She seems singularly wanting in a knowledge of the proper use of hemp.

☞ If the people of North Carolina are at a loss to know what to do with KIRK, let them send him to Ireland. GLADSTONE can very speedily disestablish him.

☞ It is said that absence conquers love; but there is no hope that the absence of the Administration from the capital has conquered its love of plunder.

☞ The Government can secure no permanent peace with the Indians so long as the commission of its every Indian agent is a mere license to plunder them.

CITY ITEMS.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city buying their fall stocks to the advertisement of Dr. WINTERSMITH'S very valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever they have been sold, generally superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have ever before achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

LOCAL NOTICES.

What

is more desirable to a lady than a fair complexion? No

Ladies

can secure this without using the new and astonishing French preparation, Madam DeHuro's Sweet Sixteen. It

Can't

be equaled. Go to B. F. Fitch, 5 Masonic Temple, or to Miss D. Warth's, 116 Fourth street, and A. Domsch's, 105 Fourth street, and see for yourselves.

Do

you wish to look beautiful? Then go at once to the above places and get samples free of charge. sel7 wfsaulm

WANTED,

A few skirt hands, at the Falls City Hoop-Skirt Factory, 106 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

We Will Pay

the highest cash price for 100 dozen country knit socks. Stocking Factory, 143 Market street. Sep20 6t*

☞ See advertisement of sale of elegant furniture at private residence, southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut, by Ed. Meglemery, Constable.

Dr. McBride's Great Remedy for Pain purifies the blood, and regulates the liver and kidneys. ASK your druggists for it. Sep20 d3.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million---Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all.

Dr. McBride's Great Remedy for Pain cures fever and ague in one day, warranted. It contains no mercury or quinine. Can be procured at 135 Jefferson street. Sep20 d3.

Going! Going! Gone!

Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, negro-cit dispose of the teeth Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with Sozodont

"Spalding's Glue" has now taken the place of all cements and mucilages. sel9 mowe4tr

Dr. McBride's Great Remedy for Pain cures neuralgia in five minutes, cures rheumatism in one day. Ask your druggists for it. Use no other. Principal office, 135 Jefferson street. Sep20 d3.

☞ **Pyne & Creighton have removed their house-furnishing warerooms from No. 82 Fourth street to No. 146 Market street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, and have on hand the largest stock of house-furnishing goods and kitchen articles in the city. Call and examine prices.** se18 d8tu,Mo,We,Fr

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS.

All orders for Dr. McBride's Great Remedy for Pain will be attended to with promptness at liberal discount, by addressing Dr. McBride, 135 Jefferson street, opposite Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky. se20 d3

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

For the latest styles of boys' and youths' clothing for fall and winter, go to J. H. Richter's, No. 110 Market street, between Third and Fourth. se18 6t

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them. This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer furly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures no one from making a mistake. sun26-dif

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG---LISE---In this city, Sept. 20, by the Rev. E. P. Humphrey, Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, of New Albany, Ind., to Miss EMMA LISE, daughter of James F. Lise, Esq., of this city.

☞ Chicago and Lafayette papers please copy.

ROSS---WOLFE---On the 20th inst., at the residence of W. S. Vernon, Esq., by Rev. J. L. McKee, Frank H. Ross, U. S. A., and Miss L. V., daughter of the late Hon. Nathaniel Wolfe.

SKENE---GATHRIGHT---In the Jefferson street Christian Church, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, 1870, by J. C. Reid, Mr. W. D. SKENE and Miss SALLIE GATHRIGHT, all of Louisville. No cards.

DIED.

PALMER---In Bardstown, Ky., on Saturday evening, Sept. 17, at 8½ o'clock, of paralysis, Mr. WM. H. PALMER, aged 57 years, and for 33 years a resident of New Orleans, La.

☞ New Orleans, St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

Regular convention of the members of Mystic Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

S. J. JONES, W. C.
J. P. NASH, R. and C. S.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a regular meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 113, this (Wednesday) evening, sept. 21, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

W. F. ALLEN, Sec'y.

Knights of Pythias.

CLAY LODGE, No. 1, K. of P., meets every Wednesday evening, at Robinson Hall, cor. Clay and Main streets. A special invitation is extended to Knights resident in or visiting the city to attend our meetings.

JOHN MCGILL, R. and C. S. sept1 W5

Notice.

A regular meeting of Bailroad Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M., will be held this evening, for the purpose of conferring the third degree. Members of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

WILL A. MAY, Secy.

Notices.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the election of Directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock a. m. [and dtd.] JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

GRAND OPENING

MRS. A. E. PORTER'S

GRAND

Gas-Light Opening

Will take place on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

At 9 A. M., Continuing to 9 P. M.

She will make the most magnificent display of *French Felt and Velvet Hats*, elegantly trimmed, exclusively imported; *French Bonnets*, of the newest patterns and styles; the *Gypsy Hat and Scarfs* in six different styles. The Felt Hat being the newest and most novel, she will be able to show more than any other three houses in Louisville. She ladies in general are cordially invited to attend, she is confident that the most fastidious can be suited in her large selection.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Grocery and Meat Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a grocery and meat store at the northeast corner of Fifth and Breckinridge, where he hopes to accommodate the neighborhood with all they need in that line. HENRY WILKEN. sept1 eodim*

Kentucky State Lotteries!

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.---Drawings of Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 545.

66, 25, 47, 36, 41, 21, 67, 2, 59, 12, 61, 35, 19.

KENTUCKY CLASS 546.

19, 13, 74, 11, 17, 23, 34, 56, 33, 9, 41, 44, 36, 14, 11.

Office No. 62 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets or circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

THE

RICHMOND MAN'F'G CO

Now offer, to package buyers only, their

"QUAKER STYLES"

OF

RICHMOND PRINTS,

AT

188 Church Street,

NEW YORK.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every lady, old or young. They are proper for all seasons. They never go out of fashion.

For sale by leading jobbers through the West.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR

Richmond's "Quaker" Prints.

sept8 eod6m-3dp

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail.

D. P. FAUL,

aug8 dcod3t 39 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE

Does cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spinning or Weak Throat. It will build up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Tronsean in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case; and by this country physicians are daily ordering and commending it to their patients. It has made some astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5, sent by express to any address.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Wasting no time with medicines that can only temporarily relieve, but at once going to the root of the disease, Cod Liver Oil is administered by the best physicians in the land to the exclusion of all other remedies (the only parties making a specialty of any other) by basing the entire article. Sold by druggists generally.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Philadelphia.

sp2 W&sly

GETTING MARRIED.

Ensure for Young Men, on Social Evils, and the impropriety or improriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel saddled for matrimonial happiness. Sent free. Address, confidential. Address, EDWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. se15 deodim

ROSADALIS.

"Life of the Flesh is in the Blood."

The blood circulates throughout the system, depositing new flesh, tissue, and muscle as the old becomes feeble and disappears. If the new matter be corrupt and unsound, it is evident that the system will not be nourished in a healthy manner; some part or another will be like ill-fitting machinery that works unevenly, and creaks and wears out of shape. In this way the body becomes the seat of scrofula, and the various skin diseases are but the effects of impure blood. It is evident that to the blood the mode of cure must be directed. It is here that the "Rosadalis" has its value and reputation. It purifies the blood. It puts the origin of the gradual renovation that goes on throughout our physical system on a sound, pure, healthy basis, and thus brings a robust constitution even where hope of relief had fled. se17 eod3w

A RADICAL REVOLUTION

Has been accomplished in hair dyes. The horrible compounds containing LEAD, SALT, and SULPHUR are discarded. The leading chemists improve the public mind to use them, and Professor Chilton, whose reputation is second to that of no analytical chemist in America, has recommended

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

as a PERFECTLY INNOCUOUS ARTICLE, which may be used without fear. Remember, it is the only one that has been analyzed and found wholesome. Its effects are instantaneous, and the colors it imparts natural.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after Dyeing. 17 R. se15 deod4w eow1m

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deod1yr

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless---Reliable---Instantaneous---No disappointment---No ridiculous tints---Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful: Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1y31 sodly

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Monday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., for the following work, viz:

To improve Washington street, from the east side of Wenzel street to the west side of Buchanan street, excepting 17 feet on each side, and for curbing, regrading, curbing, block paving the gutters, and paying the carriage-way with Mendam pavement.

To improve Eighteenth street, from the north side of Broadway to the north side of Maple street, except 75 feet on the east side and 75 feet on the west side for side walks, by grading, curbing, side-paving and macadamizing.

To improve Eighteenth street, from the south side of Kentucky street, excepting 15 feet on the east side and 15 feet on the west side for side walks, by grading, curbing, sub-paving and macadamizing.

To improve Fifth street, from the south side of Main street, between

MEDICAL.

PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1868.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

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COMMITTING suicide in the presence of his family is now the rage in Pennsylvania.

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AN item has been going the rounds of the press announcing the marriage of the widow of the late rebel Gen. Kirby Smith to General Eaton of the War Department. This requires correction. The lady recently united to Gen. Eaton was Mrs. E. Kirby Smith, the widow of the patriot who fell in the battle of Molino del Rey in Mexico, and mother of Colonel E. Kirby Smith, who was killed in battle during the rebellion. The rebel Gen. Kirby Smith was a brother of Mrs. Gen. Eaton's first husband, and from this fact the mistake undoubtedly originated. Her many friends in Detroit will congratulate Gen. Eaton on his excellent choice.—[Detroit Free Press.

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—BRIGHAM YOUNG. "It is very nice, large print."—NAPOLEON. "My wife was for years afflicted wi h freckles, and, though everything was done for her relief that could be done, all was in vain. But, sir, since her first glance at your sign they have entirely left her. She has nothing but convulsions now."—J. SMITH. "If I had had this map I could have got out of Metz without any trouble."—BAZAINE. "I have seen a great many maps in my time, but none that this one reminds me of."—TROUBRIDGE. "I have to say that in some respects it is a truly remarkable map."—W. T. SHERMAN. "I said to my son Frederick William: 'If you could only make a map like that I would be perfectly willing to see you die—even anxious.'"—WILLIAM III.

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The Branch Road—Personal—An Exciting Fox Chase.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

GLASGOW, KY., Sept. 19.

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PERSONAL.

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NOVICE.

The Insurance Business.

The Hartford Courant gives the following table, drawn from official reports, showing the amount of business transacted by Hartford insurance companies during the year. Of the eighty-four millions received in premiums, only thirty-five millions have been paid out for losses, and there is an excess of receipts over losses and dividends of twenty-two millions to be carried to surplus account, much of which has been absorbed by the issue of new stock and increase of capital:

Companies.	Premiums.	Losses.	Dividends.
Ætna	$44,217,726	$28,055,267	$7,654,500
Hartford	17,196,328	10,709,290	2,783,100
Phœnix	4,940,279	3,460,000	880,000
Fire Ins. Co.	3,161,410	1,987,268	432,500
Merchants'	2,196,864	1,071,823	228,000
North American	2,416,278	1,261,280	262,800
Putnam	3,238,792	1,925,970	40,000
Connecticut	1,719,421	844,097	208,500
Charter Oak	1,254,445	1,200,712	230,000
	$84,371,599	$49,756,296	$13,747,520

Chalons is the great seat of the Champagne wine trade. There is one merchant there who holds 4,000,000 bottles as his ordinary stock. His cellars, excavated in the chalk rocks, are six miles long, and are traversed with railways through which loaded wagons are driven.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1868.

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NOVICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Extraordinary Preparations—Getting Ready For the Opening Night—Accommodations For Strangers—The Grand Fountain.

AN INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, September 20.

This is the nineteenth of the Industrial Exposition, which have been held in Cincinnati, the first having been as early as 1838. During the war they were discontinued, and none have intervened between that of 1860 and the present time. Their importance has steadily grown since the time when they were first organized by the Mechanics' Institute Association, and were little more than gratifying displays of mere local resources, until now they have

A NATIONAL INTEREST,

and demand a conspicuous place in the pages of the history of industry.

Until 1867 the building of the Mechanics' Institute, on the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, afforded ample space for their accommodation. In that and the succeeding year, however, they required the erection of a spacious iron building on Vine street, between Fourth and Fifth, with double the space ever before occupied. Pike's Opera House, just before its completion, in 1859, afforded still greater capacity for the exhibition of that year, and the last two years the Music Hall, filled both the Mechanics' Institute and the large and handsome building adjoining, and was even then cramped for room.

For the exhibition (or "exposition," as it has become the fashionable and Frenchified mode to call such affairs) of this year, extraordinary facilities were offered.

THE SPLENDID NEW-BORN EDIFICE,

on Race street, erected for the purposes of the National Saengerfest, a building two hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and ten feet wide, with a total of 44,500 square feet of space suitable for exhibition on its main floor and gallery. The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade lent their aid to the M. I. Association to make an assured success of the undertaking upon the grand scale proposed. A fund of $80,000, to guarantee the payment of any possible losses, was promptly subscribed by the leading merchants and manufacturers of Cincinnati, and the Saengerfound building was leased for the purposes of the Exposition for the modest sum of $5,000. No sooner were the invitations of the Secretary sent forth to exhibitors than it became apparent that the building would be inadequate to the demands made for space. Another a second and a third buildings have been erected at a total cost of over $20,000 to accommodate the vast accessions to the Exposition, making a total of 101,000 square feet of space for exhibitors, eleven thousand more than in the splendid Crystal Fair in New York in 1853. Already there are

EIGHT HUNDRED EXHIBITORS,

many of whom have each obtained space for from one dozen to thirty different articles, body of sample articles or mechanical inventions, and applications are being received hourly from others. Every encouragement is offered to exhibitors, the only charge to which they are subjected being a ruling which of $2 00 for an entrance fee. Steam power is furnished without any additional cost, wherever required.

TWENTY-SEVEN RAILROAD COMPANIES

have agreed to transport articles intended for exhibition either free in some instances or at one-half rates in others. The railroads leading to Cincinnati, from Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, and other points have also arranged to run excursion trains, at least once per week, during the three weeks continuance of the Exposition, at one-half fare from any point on the whole length of their respective lines.

A great proportion of the credit for the success with which the General Committee has met in its arrangements and the warmth of public feeling toward the enterprise is due to the experience, ability, and popularity of the president of that controlling body, Mr. R. F. Wilstach. The duty of assigning space and

MANAGING THE AFFAIRS OF THE EXPOSITION

has in a great measure devolved, thus far, upon the General Superintendent, Mr. J. B. Helch, who finds therein ample exercise for himself and his assistants. When the Exposition opens he will have a force of thirty aids, including ticket sellers and doorkeepers, to manage. Aides in and about the Exposition building are at present

IN A VERY CHAOTIC STATE

and cannot possibly be comple ely reduced to order by Wednesday. This will not however prevent the opening of the Exposition at the appointed time, and when once the public are admitted, exhibitors will, it is expected greatly expedite their movements.

THE MAIN FEATURE

in the grand hall will be the fountain. Fountains have always been favorite subjects for effort at all the other industrial exhibitions here, and it is safe to say that never in the demonstration like this could be allowed to pass off without a correspondingly big fountain. Mr. James Abel is building this one, and it promises to be the most unique design and elegant in execution—a thing of rocks and silvered trees and cascades and jets, rendered more picturesque by the light of 81 of calcium lights poured through tinted glasses upon its numerous streams and their surrounding s. Wednesday night we hope to see it in all its glory.

"POWER HALL,"

where all the machinery requiring steam power is to be placed, has 27,600 square feet of space, all of which is now numbered up in eight compartments, with fire walls, governors, drills, borers, saws, portable engines, pumps, and a few thousand other things. Two large and very handsome engines, one built by Lane & Bodley and the other by J. & E. Greenwald, both of this city, are already in place to furnish motive force, and by Wednesday evening it is promised all will be busily in operation, displaying the *modus operandi* of each and every machine in the hall.

THE ART DEPARTMENT

is being whitewashed, or, to speak more correctly, bluewashed, while the agricultural implement hall is not yet quite built.

THE WHOLE PLACE SWARMS

with laborers and exhibitors, all busy as bees in a hive, and the managers are sanguine of being ready for the opening night.

THE CITY

is unusually active, in view of the thousands of visitors expected. To aid strangers in finding temporary accommodations suited to their financial abilities, the General Committee of the Exposition have had printed a list of twenty-five hotels and fourteen restaurants, with the location and prices of each. This is for general distribution, so that the stranger can see at once where to go for a meal for from 25 cents to $1 25, or hotel accommodation for from $1 to $4 per diem. DON.

RELIGIOUS.

Proceedings of the Kentucky Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South, in Session at Covington.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

The Sabbath in Covington was a signal day in the history of the church in that city. All the churches of that city except the Catholic and Episcopalian were supplied with ministers from the Conference. The Methodist Church, on Newport, was supplied by the Rev. R. A. Holland, whose sermon on the occasion is said to have transcended the acknowledged abilities of the gifted young pulpiteer. In Cincinnati, Rev. A. M. Henderson, D. D., preached to a crowded audience in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. This church is the finest in the West and was built at an expense of two-hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is constructed of stone and is the finest ornament to the city. The Rev. W. R. Deering preached to the congregation of the "Church of the Cross," in Cincinnati, with great acceptability.

The two Bishops preached at the M. E. C. South—Bishop Paine in the morning and Bishop Kavanaugh at night. Three deacons and two elders were ordained, and several persons partook of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

In the afternoon the Sunday-school reunion was held in the Scott-street church, which was filled to overflowing with happy children and interested adults. The meeting was addressed by Revs. Dr. Young, Dr. Tagg, and Rev. The latter, the Rev. Joseph Rand, the Heman of the Kentucky Conference, had charge of the singing, and every one was delighted with the jubilee songs of the infantry of the church.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

The Conference opened with religious exercises, conducted by the Rev. S. S. Deering.

The Bishop reported that he had, on yesterday, ordained the following persons: D. W. Robertson, Jasper N. Curry, W. H. H. Ditzler, deacons; T. B. Cook and W. P. Vaught, elders.

The following young ministers were admitted on trial: George M. McMahon, Joseph H. Young, George C. Overstreet, Wm. T. Rowland, Millsdes B. Reynolds, James L. Vanda, John W. Hinds, and Roger N. Buffington, B. J. Follett, James A. Coywood. Dr. Prettyman presented the interests of the Louisville Female College. The subject was referred to the Committee on Education. Dr. Young expressed his gratification at the attention that had been accorded to the missionary cause. The anniversary on Saturday night had realized his expectations, considering that the Scott-street congregation had only recently paid off the debt the missionary debt had been paid in an extemporized meeting. He believed that meeting was as great a success as any one had a right to expect. Rev. Dr. Doe then made an appeal in behalf of the Mt. Vernon-Place Church, Washington City, which he pronounced to be a metropolitan church, and entitled to the support of the entire connection. The Committee on Periodicals reported, through its chairman, the Rev. Dr. Taylor. Pending the passage of the report, interesting speeches were made by the Revs. Dr. Redford and Finney. The report recognizes the Nashville Christian Advocate as the official organ of the Church, but recognizes, in friendly resolutions, the value of the St. Louis Christian Advocate and other papers, and commends them to the patronage of our people. Report passed.

Smith Gossett was elected to local deacon's orders.

The Committee of Lay Delegates, T. J. Overstreet, chairman, made a report, presenting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the number of lay delegates for the District Conference shall be one from each Quarterly Conference, and one from each society, six and, respectively, by these bodies.

Resolved, That said delegates shall be elected by the 1st of April after the adjournment of the Annual Conference.

Resolved, That the qualifications of said delegates are, that they shall be twenty-one years of age, shall have been members of the M. E. Church South for at least one year before their election.

The committee on memoirs, Rev. D. Welburn, reported that Rev. John R. Hall had died. The Rev. G. W. Brush pronounced a funeral eulogy upon the merits of the deceased. He had taken him into the church in the city of Louisville, and had been a member of the Conference for many years. Revs. G. W. Smith and Dr. Doak fully spoke in terms of affectionate remembrance of Mr. Hall.

The Bishop announced that he would close the Conference to-morrow.

The Hasty Call for a State Convention.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)

I write now as the exponent of the entire interior belt of counties of the State, including the central, eastern and southeastern counties; and in their name enter this their protest against the very early call for a State Convention, to be held at Frankfort, the 7th of January next, now about four months off. Why this great haste? Were the "centralized powers" the Executive, Executive Committee of Frankfort—alarmed at the expression of opinion as made by a correspondent from Danville recently, to your paper, recently, who urged Louisville at the most eligible point to hold said convention? And did they fear that, unless an immediate call was made, the people of the State would demand and urge that Louisville be the point of holding the convention? We of these portions of the State heartily indorse the suggestions of your correspondents from Lexington and Danville, and think that the call be changed to your city yet, for the good and sufficient reasons so properly set forth by your correspondent aforesaid. In fact, we think, the Executive Committee of the party should be located at Louisville, as they could and would be in more frequent communication with the people. It is our commercial city. Our people go there a dozen times where they go to Frankfort ones. In fact, they never go to the latter city except on legislative or legal business. As the matter now stands, the "clique" at Frankfort rules the entire party of the State. Can any member of such Executive committee present a single shadow of a reason why they called that convention four months before the time of holding it? It does seem strange to the people, and they would like to have some reason assigned for this early call. It does cost a large majority of the delegates and people much more to attend a convention at Frankfort than it would cost at Louisville, to say nothing of the other potent reasons as well and truly assigned by your correspondents recently from Danville. Give us your own views touching these questions, and let us protest earnestly against this too early call. For one, we intend to make the question at our next State convention, relative to making an entire change in the Executive Committee and as to the place of holding future conventions. Not that we object to the decided ability of the gentlemen composing that committee, but on the grounds that have been assigned and that is the wishes of the people of the State agree with us in this matter.

INTERIOR.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

An Old Epistolary Scrap Concerning Universal Suffrage and the Trial of Jefferson Davis.

[From the New Orleans Advocate and Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1868.

Hon. T. W. Conway:

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your kind letters, and am much obliged for the information they convey. I am particularly touched by the proofs they afford of the attachment and confidence of the colored people. I have always said, to possess the confidence and true respect of the poor and the oppressed, is a worthier object of ambition than any official position—even the highest.

In that ambition, I am glad to know, I am not likely to be disappointed.

I may be mistaken, but I really believe that I have been conservative in the course I have pursued, and that I shall be twenty-one years of age, and shall have been a resident of the State of Texas for at least one year before their election.

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INTERIOR.

Rev. Marianna Thompson.

Miss Marianna Thompson, a young lady who has just completed a three years' course of study in theological school, and graduated, is now preaching at Grand Rapids, Mich., to a large and influential church. The Grand Rapids Eagle thus speaks of her efforts: "The sermons of Miss Thompson are characterized by good sense, simplicity of style and plainness of argument, and commend themselves to their hearers by their practical bearing on the pure and unpretending spirit of their precepts. This is the first attempt of this young lady at preaching, and the people who doubt the capacity of woman, or who have scruples about the propriety of this kind of labor for the tender sex, should listen to Miss Thompson and be convinced of their error. As a clear communicator and speaker, she is far superior to Miss Kate Field or Miss Logan, and, if their lectures were worth $150 each, then a sermon from this inexperienced lady has a very high value indeed. While listening to her we could not but notice the deep and sympathetic attention given by all the women of her audience, and it seemed, though the ministerial duty of the pulpit could be performed by ladies for a few years, there was much that woman could do, and we doubt not the time will come when every well regulated church will have its female assistant preacher.

Calculations published in the Hanoverian papers enable us to realize the part played by railways in the present war. A train has a carrying capacity of one battalion of infantry, or one squadron of cavalry, or a half battery of artillery. For a complete field artillery regiment thirty-five trains would be requisite, the artillery park occupying thirty-seven. The number needed to convey an entire army corps may be computed at from 120 to 150, and an army of from eight to twelve corps would employ between 1,300 and 1,500 trains. The dispatch of these, upon six main lines of railway, would occupy twelve days, averaging daily from twenty-three to twenty-seven trains; hitherto the dispatch of from twenty to twenty-four such trains has fully tasked the Ordinary forwarding powers of a German railway. On the present occasion, three main lines only being available, it has been necessary to send off daily an average of fifty trains.

A patent medicine vender in a country village was thinking to a crowd upon the wonderful efficiency of his iron bitters. "Why," said he, "Steve Jenkins had only taken the bitters one week when he was shoved into prison for murder, and what does Steve do but open a vein in his arm, take that enough out of his blood to make a snowbar, with which he prized the gate open and let himself out. Fact."

SIDESCRATCHING-ROOM HORRORS.

Boiling a Beautiful Woman at Bellevue Hospital.

FATE OF A BOSTON HEIRESS.

[From the New York Star.]

At one end of the dissecting-room, and near the wall, the visitor will see a large iron boiler, which is firmly cemented upon a small brick furnace, from which a long pipe extends to the roof. Over this iron boiler is a wooden piece of framework, projecting from the wall, and to which ropes and pulleys are attached. The copper is the receptacle into which the bodies of human beings are lowered by means of the pulleys and ropes, and it is also in this copper that they are boiled.

THE BOILING-POT

is about four feet in hight and is about three or four feet in diameter, and the lid is composed of a series of rings for the purpose of making the opening at the top as small or as large as necessary. Thus by taking out the center piece a hole is made large enough to admit a plate, and by taking out another ring it is three or four inches larger, and so on, so that it can be made large or small as required. The furnace, which is merely a small inclosure of bricks, on which rests the copper, is built upon a flat piece of iron which is placed upon the floor for the purpose of preventing the inside from falling out. Next to the furnace lie the various iron instruments used in the horrible work, and there is near the wall the crane which is turned by the students in hoisting up

THE STIFF, INSENSIBLE FORMS.

It is sometimes a good deal of trouble for students to get a whole body, but this part of the difficulty is generally got over by the student who wants one going to the doctor who is stationed in some hospital, and extracting a promise from him that the next "case" that dies shall be made a present to him (the student). If the latter is well-known to the doctor, he generally has his request granted, and so on some morning he receives a notice from the janitor of the dissecting-room that a body addressed to him has just been brought in from such and such a hospital. Then there is the trouble of lighting the fire, and for doing which work the janitor generally gets a little fee, and also for bringing up the water and filling the pot, although more frequently those who study here practiced; for, as the water is in the dissecting-room, a long hose has been purchased, leading from the water-tap to the pot, and the latter being turned on, all the janitor has to do is to hold the end of the tap in such a position that the water will run into the copper. When about three parts full, the water is turned off, and then the student, who has obtained the willing assistance of two or three other students, is seen "lugging up" to

THE BODY.

As soon as they reach the copper with their dreadful burden, which is thrown down upon the floor underneath the pulleys with as little ceremony as if it were a dog, and the ropes are then pulled down, the body turned upon its back, and a couple of large iron hooks are produced. These hooks are then fixed in the ends, and are shaped like the letter S. One of the ends is stuck underneath the shoulder-blades of the corpse, and the other end is slipped through a ring through which the rope is to the end of the ropes. As soon as this is done the body is raised by hand and held in this position, so that when the rope is tight the hooks may have a firm hold, and as soon as this fact is established the signal is given, and as the crank is slowly revolved the ill-assible form is gradually hoisted, the pulleys squeaking, and those at the crank

CURSING AT THE WEIGHT OF THE CORPSE.

As soon as the feet have ascended to the top, and a little above the top of the copper, the bolstering machine is "lowed round" in derrick fashion, the center is lowered gently in, to see that the water does not overrun the top of the copper, and when the heavy, leaden, deathly mass is at last placed inside the pot, down the ropes are extracted, the lids put on and the fire lighted. As a precaution before the corpse is placed in the copper when the water is cold, so that if it happens to slip and plash the liquid at all, those in the neighborhood are not scalded by the hot. After the water has commenced to boil, the student watches the horrible mass until he considers it sufficiently boiled for his purpose.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

To any one unused to it, to any human being whose heart is not petrified to insensibility by familiarity with such loathsome doings, there is hardly a more horrible sight to be witnessed than that of a human body as it is boiling in this copper. Before the water begins to boil the body, if the cover of the copper were removed, could be seen lying in a cramped position at the bottom; then, as the fire gets to work and the water boils, the limbs move in horrible accompaniment; and again, as the fire gets still hotter, and

THE WATER BUBBLES AND BOILS

fiercer and stronger, masses of flesh which Luke's Gospel (23d chapter), says, "Behold ye," bodying the instructions given by Christ to His Apostles to make preparations for the first celebration in the absence of Christ.

The preacher dwelt upon the necessity of making due preparations for receiving the sacrament, and closed with the usual ascription. He then announced that the services of distributing priest resounded the altar, bowed before the crucifix, and moved slowly to the Epistle side with the chalice, where an acolyte poured wine therein. Returning to the center the celebrant intoned the office of consecration, during which he made the

SIGN OF THE CROSS OVER THE CHALICE

and the congregation devoutly bowing their heads. He then delivered the remaining prayers. Turning round to the congregation, he announced the benediction in the usual words: "The peace of God which passeth all understanding." The worshippers then rose and the priest, turning to the chalice, into which ascending acolyte poured wine and water, this being the ceremony of the last ablution. The priest closed the services at the Gospel side, and then covered the chalice, and, accompanied by the cross-bearer, the choristers, and acolytes.

The music throughout was admirable. At the offertory, Spoor's charming composition, "As Pants the Hart," was sung. During the consecration the hymn (94), "Oh, Word Victor," was finely rendered, and the selection, "I waited for the Lord," was given at the communion. "O, for the Wings of a Dove!" was charmingly sung at the post communion.

When the services were ended, a Sun reporter was permitted to glance at some printed instructions given by the Priest of the Mission to this people. He says: What is known as

EXTREME RITUALISM

will have no place in this oratory. The rites observed will not be adaptations of modern Roman Catholic usages, but in strict accordance with the traditional old English use, commonly known as "the Sarum use."

As far as others are concerned, who do not sympathize with any attempt on our part to restore the faith and pious usages of Apostolic days, I would wish very kindly to remind them that this is merely a private oratory—in no sense a parish church or chapel—and that no one at all is compelled to come. At least let our enemies (if such there be) refrain from us, and let us alone, "for if this work be of men it will come to naught, but if be of GOD they cannot overthrow it." (Acts v., 38). For ourselves we intend [illegible] to [illegible] fall in a hearty allegiance to the church of our baptism, and an honest and open belief that, in the words of the author of the Twenty-eighth Article of Religion, the "sacrament of Bishop Jewell, of famous memory, "in the sacrament His very body is present really, and is really exhibited, distributed, and received, to say, in substance; and corporeally, carnally and naturally, by the which words is meant that

HIS VERY BODY, HIS VERY FLESH

and His very human nature is there, not after corporeal, carnal or natural wise, but invisibly, unspeakably, supernaturally, spiritually, divinely, and by way unto Him only known."

DESERTED BABIES.

What Becomes of the Waifs and Foundlings of New York.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

I was passing through Twelfth street the other day when I noticed the house of the thrice blessed Sister Irene, who established there a few years ago the "Catholic Foundling Hospital." It was not the first Tuesday in the month—the public visiting day—but, succeeding by some winning ways on the good Sisters, I passed the outer door and pulled the bell. Between this and the inner door stands the little white lined wicker-basket, in which so many forsaken babies have been laid, and above which many an

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1870.

Arrival and Clearing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVE. Hour.	ARRIVE. Min.	CLOSE. Hour.	CLOSE. Min.
Chi. & Eastern	7:00 A.M. 12:00 P.M.	12:30	9:15	12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	7:00	12:30	9:00	12:00
St. Louis	7:00	9:30	9:00	12:00
Memphis, Cin'ti & New Orleans	7:00 A.M. 12:00 P.M.	12:30	9:00 A.M. 12:00 P.M.	12:00
Nashville, Chatt. & Atlanta	7:00	12:30	9:00 P.M.	12:00
Lexington & Mid. Kentucky				
Bairdstown	7:00	9:30	9:00	12:00
Shelbyville, S & G	12:00	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				
Louisville & Nashville Road	6:30		9:00	
Bardstown Mail (arrives Sunday)	5:00		2:00	11:45
New Albany	7:00	9:30	9:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M.	1:00	9:00	12:00
Harrod's	7:00		2:00	11:45
Way Mail	1:00		2:00	11:45
Shelbyville	12:30		2:00	11:45
Taylorsville Way				
Bardstown	12:30		2:00	11:45
Mail (arrives Sunday)				
Bonnieville, Munfordville & Glasgow	12:00		2:00	11:45
Eastern Way Mail				
Mail (arrives Sunday)	12:00		2:00	11:45

The steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The steamship Ville de Paris arrived at New York yesterday from Havre.

The Oregon Legislature yesterday elected J. H. Kelly United States Senator.

The race between Renforth and Coulter has been set for Pittsburg on the 15th of October.

There were 135 deaths by cholera in Havana on Monday. There is little yellow fever in the city.

Five Japanese Princes passed through Omaha going east yesterday. They intend entering college.

The steamers City of London and City of Cork, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

The corrected census returns show the population of Vermont to be 317,976 The net loss is 5,079 in ten years.

At a small fire in Providence, Rhode Island, yesterday morning, a steam fire engine exploded, injuring five persons, one perhaps fatally.

The residence of W. B. Armstead, in the vicinity of Nashville, was destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss $7,000; covered by insurance.

At Hallowell, Maine, Monday night, a painter named E. S. Haswell killed John Laf lin with a common jack-knife, and seriously cuts his own throat. Jealousy.

A match has been made between Tom Allen and James C. Gallagher to fight November 1st, within fifty miles of St. Louis, for $1,500, Allen making $1,000 and Gallagher $500.

A fire at Evansville yesterday evening destroyed Schroeder's vinegar factory, Leyer's file and machine shop and Lechner's machine and tool shop. Loss about $10,000. Insurance about half the amount.

A steam boiler in Stalker's planing mill at Auburn, New York, exploded yesterday morning, demolishing a large brick building and badly damaging other buildings. Jas. Hamilton was killed. Damage $15,000.

The schooner E. S. J. Bemis, with 14 000 bushels of wheat from Detroit to Buffalo, struck and sank in Lake Erie, off Port Rowan, yesterday morning. The cargo is a total loss. All the crew were saved.

Rev. Dr. Miles, Episcopal Bishop elect of New Hampshire, is to be consecrated at Concord to-day presiding Bishop of the United States. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, Bishops Doane, Adams, Bissell, of Vermont, Neely, of Maine and Williams, of Connecticut, and many other clergy have arrived there.

The Cable Dispatches.

The war news this morning, though full, interesting and important, may be summed up in a few words. Communication with Paris has ceased entirely, and the Prussians are pressing the siege. Several engagements at other points in France indicate the formation of new armies, and, to a certain extent, confirm the rumor of a local uprising to repel the invaders. Much importance is attached by the French to the battle of Soissons Monday, where they claim a considerable victory, though the reports are so meager that there are no particulars.

At Rome all diplomatic efforts to settle the difficulty have failed finally, and the Italian army is preparing to force the gates.

Among the most important news from Europe, however, is the lengthy account of the immense mass meeting in London to express the sympathy of the English people with the French Republic. Three processions from different parts of the city, each 50,000 strong, met at Nelson's column, where two stands had been erected for the speakers and for the viewing. The whole city was alive with torchlight processions on the way to the square, and by dark it was filled with an immense crowd, estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand, which stretched from Morley's Hotel past the colonnade for above a to the White Hall. Speeches were made from the stands, the balcony of the Northumberland Hotel, the steps of St. Martin's Church, and temporary platforms. The speakers were bitter in their attacks on the Ministry, talked freely of the worthlessness of the royal family, were indignant in their denunciations of [illegible] many, and fierce in their demands for the recognition of the French Republic. The people were wild in their enthusiasm. One of the speakers hinted at the probability of a Republic in England at no far distant day, and the sentiment was received with cheer on cheer. The words passed on from stand to stand, and were caught up by speaker after speaker, until the cheering and wild enthusiasm had spread to the far outskirts of the crowd. The scene was simply indescribable. It is not believed that the present Ministry can face the popular storm which it has aroused, and that if it attempts to defy it there will be a second revolution, as thorough and as bloody as that of 1688.

THE DOMINICAN SCHEME.

A Committee of Citizens Take Charge of the Matter and Arrange the Drawing for Next Monday.

This was the day fixed by the Dominican fathers for the drawing of the two $16,000 houses which they have put up in a scheme for the benefit of the magnificent stone church which they are now building on the corner of Sixth and st. Catharine streets. Accordingly the committee which has kindly relinquished to supervise the matter met at the convent last evening to make the necessary preliminary arrangements.

Upon examination it was found that returns for nearly all the tickets had been made, many realising for the fathers only that amount of dollars, much less than the assessed value of the houses. From this showing it was apparent that the order would be the clear loser of almost three thousand dollars if the drawing should take place to-day. After canvassing the matter, the committee, than whom no more high-toned or influential gentlemen can be found in the city, concluded to take the matter in their own hands, assume the whole responsibility, and postpone the drawing until next Monday, in the meantime gathering up the money received by agents on sold tickets and using every endeavor to sell enough more to at least insure the Fathers from actual loss. The names of the committee are given below, and speak themselves for the fairness and impartiality of the enterprise: R. Sterlin, T. Cain, D. O'Leary, Henry Deppen, A. Hilger, Joe Campion, Thomas Hackett.

It is a matter of astonishment that an affair of this kind, having for its object such a praiseworthy purpose, and withal indorsed by so many of the best citizens, should be allowed to meet with so cold a reception in a community, especially where there are so many wealthy and influential Catholics, who, it seems, would rally to the aid of an enterprise designed to aid in erecting one of the most beautiful and magnificent churches in the whole West. As a matter of course, no one will expect the Fathers to make it any longer optional with the person drawing the houses to receive either the houses or their value, $16,000. Not having received that amount they cannot, of course, return it. Though the project has prospered worse than they expected, they are rather willing to suffer loss than postpone the drawing again. It will take place at 8 o'clock next Monday evening, at the newly-dedicated Hibernian Hall on Sixth street, between Market and Main.

In order that there can be no possible chance for unfairness, the committee have decided to put the coupons of all the sold tickets in a wheel, and then the first two drawn are the prizes. This excludes all chance for trickery, and the persons getting the houses will obtain them by a plain stress of good fortune.

In the meantime the sale of tickets will be continued. They have been distributed freely over the city, and can be found at almost any place of business. It is to be hoped that there will be enough sold by Monday to insure the Fathers from loss, and this would seem quite probable, as they cost only one dollar, while the object of the drawing is so good and the two prizes so magnificent.

THE BUSINESS SEASON.

Flattering Prospects for a Large Increase in the Trade and Commerce of the City.

The prospect for an active fall trade is quite as flattering as the most sanguine could desire. The estimates, however, were highly professional, and there has been very little disposition to do business except on a safe basis. With rare exceptions, the idea has been carried out, and, as a consequence, commercial affairs are in a healthy condition.

Louisville's great customer is the South, and her buying ability is a matter that is discussed in commercial circles. The great Southern staple is cotton, and upon this merchants, both buyer and seller, base their calculations. The crowning crop, it is estimated, will yield 3,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each, and it is estimated that the price will average 15 cents per pound. This will give the South $225,000,000 for spending money; and, with Louisville's facilities to supply the wants of all classes of the people, it is fair to presume that her merchants will command their full share of the trade. But this, though the largest item, is by no means the only surplus product of the South which will flow to the markets of the country during the next twelve months, and when the grand aggregate is made up it will be found that the South will be able to purchase largely not only the necessities but many of the luxuries of life. Louisville merchants, fully comprehending the situation, are fully prepared to respond to any demand likely to occur. In all departments of merchandising, stocks are not only large, but they are selected with care and with reference to the wants and tastes of buyers; and, so far, the most gratifying assurances have been given that in this regard they have been entirely successful.

It is worthy of remark that commercial men, not satisfied with railroad facilities for shipping freight, have established a regular line of steamers to ply between this port and points on the Tennessee river as far up as Florence, Ala. One of the packets left last Saturday well freighted, and, as the Tennessee river trade is known to be large and steadily increasing, there can be no doubt that this enterprise will result greatly to the advantage of Louisville's commerce.

We have good reason for believing that the trade of the lower Ohio, particularly between Louisville and Henderson, will receive more attention than has been bestowed upon it for several years past. The people all along the line are anxious to trade with Louisville, and if the freight tariff can be reduced, as we hope it may, so that it may not be objectionable to shippers, a large increase of business may be anticipated.

It is gratifying to know that the trade with Indiana is rapidly increasing. Representatives of our business houses upon the lines of the various railroads are meeting with the most encouraging success, and the trade is becoming large and profitable, and it is known to be as good as can be obtained; as an evidence of this, a Main street merchant, doing a large Indiana business, recently remarked to us that he sold $1,500,000 to Indians before he lost a dollar, and this we regard a high compliment. Loui ville merchants are now fully prepar d for the fall trade, and merchants may be assured that they will have no cause for extending their business tours beyond our city.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Louisville Opera House.

Mr. John S. Clarke has evidently succeeded in at once impressing our fastidious public with a correct appreciation of his genius; and that he is the possessor of genius of the highest order for acting and original, admits of little question. Although comparatively young, he has advanced his fame to the level of Burton, J. Kerson, Owens, and other favorites of dashing and fun. From the most austere and ablest of critics the very highest praises. Mr. Clarke is not only charmingly intellectual and artistic in all he does, but is also endowed with the most exquisite and palpable creations of his own mind, and teem with evidences of having been studied in the school of nature. He is never coarse, never exaggerated, nor does he ever descend to cheap and unmeaning trickeries. His Major DeBoots, for instance, is evidently an effort of the closest study, and, despite the ridiculous grossness of the character, he has made the consummate art of the player into the region of sentimental comedy. There is much in Mr. Clarke's humor to remind us of Charles Dickens, and his conception of "Fox and Goose," which was one of his marked successes in London, and in the farce of "The Fat Boy."

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The facts in the case show an amount of depravity, brutal tyranny truly astounding. At the conclusion of the case Judge Price held the parties in bonds of $300 each to answer to the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The boy was given in charge of his mother, who was in court, and who promised to support him and send him to school.

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Washington	61,122	.....
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CITY BUSINESS.

Glasgow Town Lots for Sale.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE hotels are full of strangers.

EXCURSION cars now run to Cedar Hill.

BLACK BEAUTY had six passengers yesterday.

THE General Council meets to-morrow night.

THE Board of Health will hold an important meeting to-night.

THE Transfer vessels were crowded last night with passengers from St. Louis.

WORKMEN were busy yesterday putting the second coat of paint upon the Court-house fence.

ON Thursday next at noon the prize cotton which was on exhibition at the fair will be sold on 'Change.

MR. J. S. LEDMAN, Express Messenger on the L., C. and L. road, has our thanks for papers in advance of the mails.

SEVENTY-eight years ago to-day royalty was abolished and France declared a republic by Declamation of the National Assembly.

THE jail had Bart. Donovan and Pat. Ryan, for drunkenness, Geo. Roescher, on a peace warrant, and Dan. Donovan, for abuse of family, last night.

WM. B. CHADWICK, a respectable-looking man, was arrested and lodged in police station No. 4 by officers Pierson and Welsh last night for choking his wife.

THE alarm of fire sent out from station 60 yesterday at noon was caused by a slight fire in the rear of a house at the corner of Thirteenth and Market streets.

MARTIN MANLEY and D. C. Kelly were placed in police station No. 4 last night for abusing their families. Their cases will be sifted out before Judge Price this morning.

FREELY MILLER freely helped himself to a bridle yesterday morning, $5, which belonged to a countryman. A policeman harnessed and lodged him in the station-house for it.

MR. D. W. C. ROWLAND, Assistant Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, who is at present traveling for his health and recreation, arrived in Winona, Minn., last week.

A SPECIAL meeting of the School Board takes place to-night at 7½ o'clock. Matters of public interest will be introduced, and should receive the consideration of the entire Board.

AS will be seen by the advertisement of the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Co., the afternoon mailboats now leave the city at 3 o'clock p. m., instead of 4 p. m., as heretofore.

MR. THOS. W. ARMSTRONG, of New Albany, and Miss Emma Glenn Lisle, daughter of James P. Lisle, Esq., of this city, were married at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. Dr. Humphry yesterday.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.—Prof. L. P. Yandell, Jr., will lecture on clinical medicine at 8 o'clock this morning. Prof. Crowe will lecture at 10, and Prof. Bodine at 11 o'clock. These lectures are free to all students.

PERSONS doubting the durability of the Nicholson pavement can be satisfied of its lasting qualities by calling at the corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets and making an examination while it is practically under way at that point, in order to connect the sewers.

TO-DAY is the anniversary of the execution of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, who was hanged in Dublin, Sept 21, 1803, for high treason, "in conspiring the death of George III and providing arms, &c., for the rebels." His famous speech in his defense is found in every school-boy.

IT is rumored among the legal fraternity that the friends of General Walter C. Whittaker contemplate bringing suit for $10,000 damages against Captain Aaron Pennington, for alleged injuries received which they say are heavy consequence which took place between these gentlemen some weeks ago.

CHAS. SCHUTZER, the man who was assaulted by Chas. Colbert, on the short-line road on Monday, bled from the left ear and presents palpable creations of his own mind, and teem with evidences of having been studied in the school of nature. He is never coarse, never exaggerated, nor does he ever descend to cheap and unmeaning trickeries. His Major DeBoots, for instance, is evidently an effort of the closest study, and, despite the ridiculous grossness of the character, he has made the consummate art of the player into the region of sentimental comedy. There is much in Mr. Clarke's humor to remind us of Charles Dickens, and his conception of "Fox and Goose," which was one of his marked successes in London, and in the farce of "The Fat Boy."

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CITY FEATURES.

Kentucky School of Medicine.

There will be two lectures in this institution to-day—the first at 10 o'clock a. m., by Prof. Bodine, on surgery, and the other at 11 o'clock, by Prof. McVeigh, on chemistry.

☞ Five first-class premiums and omitted to one more, which was given by favor to another person. What matter? That don't prevent Elrod's new gallery, No. 146 Main, above Fifth street, from making the best pictures in the South, and for less money.

Medical Department University of Louisville.

Prof. L. P. Yandell, jr., will lecture on clinical medicine at 8 o'clock this morning. Prof. Crowe will lecture at 10, and Prof. Bodine at 11 o'clock. These lectures are free to all students.

☞ A frame business house and residence on Portland avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, will be sold at auction by Buckel & Shaffer, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the premises. This property is near the Ohio river bridge and will soon be valuable.

☞ The "Kentucky Distillery," opposite Portsmouth, O., is offered for sale. An advertisement in another column gives all the particulars.

Twenty-five Cents.

This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

☞ Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very satisfactory cures recently performed by means of his Extract Buchu and Paretra Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to the community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

☞ See advertisement of valuable New Albany residence and furniture at auction in another column.

A Warning to Medical Students.

Medical Students are warned against all persons seeking them at Railroad Stations, Hotels and Boarding Houses, to induce them to attach themselves to any of the Medical Colleges of this city. Such persons are unworthy of trust, respect or confidence, and should be regarded with suspicion. They perpetrate a fraud upon the Medical Student, and are a cause of shame and regret to all respectable citizens.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Dixson, of the county-seat of Sneedler & Dixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. Tee Captain says he never traveled without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the colic on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, Ark. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

A Rare Chance

to purchase a large, beautiful two-story house and about one and a half acres of ground, with outbuildings, such as barn, etc., etc., in Lagrange, twenty-two miles from Louisville, at the Junction of the Cincinnati Short-line railroad. This is an excellent chance for a gentleman in business in the city to purchase a nice home in the beautiful and healthy village of Lagrange The house is adapted for a private dwelling or a boarding-house. Broadway. The premises are ornamented by patriotic motives, looking to the best interest of the country and the Democratic party in soliciting a liberal hard-cover for the coming campaign.

Resolved, That C. P. Gray, Dr. R. H. Chelton, J. H. Wright, Jas. E. Chilton, and E. Butler be and they are hereby appointed delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the District Committee be and he is hereby appointed our proxy to cast the vote of this county in the event any delegate is in attendance at said convention, and will be present at the proceedings.

Resolved, That the Democratic journals of this district be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and the Courier-Journal of this morning fu nish them copies thereof.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

MARTIN MILLER, Chairman.

E. BUTLER, Secretary.

Meeting of the Democracy of Hiseville Precinct—Delegates Instructed for Golladay.

[Courier-Journal Official Report.]

A meeting of the Democrats of Hiseville precinct was held September 17, 1870. The meeting was called to order by W. R. Winkler. Dr. D. G. Donan was called to the chair, and W. D. Womack was appointed secretary, and, after an appropriate address from the chairman, Mr. W. R. Winkler. C. B. Hutcherson and Frank Tates were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Major Brents then addressed the meeting while the committee were absent. The committee, on returning, made the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the call of a convention to be held in Glasgow, Ky., on the 19th of and many more gentlemen of the Democratic delegates to the convention that meets at Bowling Green, Ky., on the 28th of this month for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate in this, the Third, Congressional District, and we pledge the assistance of the Bowling Green convention our hearty support.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed delegates to said convention to cast the vote of the Democracy of Hiseville district from Hiseville: Dr. D. C. Donan, Cyrus Summers, Dr. Thomas L. Newberry, and C. B. Hutcherson.

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to said convention to cast the vote of the Democracy of Hiseville precinct for Golladay, if he is found to be a candidate before the convention.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

DR. D. C. DONAN, Chairman.

W. D. WOMACK, Secretary.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democracy of Barren County—Hon. P. H. Leslie for Governor—Hon. T. M. Loehr for Governor.

[Courier-Journal Official Report.]

At a meeting of the Democracy of Barren county, Ky., at the court-house in Glasgow, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Democratic convention to be held in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 28th inst., to nominate a Democratic candidate to represent the Third Congressional District in the Forty-second Congress, the meeting was called to order by A. P. Childress, Esq., chairman of the County Democratic Committee, who explained the object of the meeting, and on his motion, Hon. J. B. Barlow was appointed chairman of the meeting, and W. L. Porter secretary.

On motion of Col. J. P. Nuckolls, the chairman appointed W. M. Wilson, T. H. Jones, W. M. Winchester, W. B. Edmonds, A. P. Childress, S. S. Parrish, A. B. Nuckolls and John S. Bohannon a committee on resolutions. During the absence of the committee, Hon. J. B. Barlow being loudly called for, addressed the meeting in one of his happiest efforts. At the conclusion of Mr. Barlow's speech the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a call for a District convention to meet at Bowling Green on Wednesday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of selecting and nominating a candidate for a seat in the Forty-second Congress, is approved by the Democracy of Barren county, and that Gov. P. H. Leslie, Hon. T. M. Jones, Judge S. H. Boles, A. P. Childress, George C. Young, W. H. Edmunds, J. S. Jordan, Dr. W. W. Franklin, Henry Turpin, Hon. J. B. Barlow, Col. W. H. Wilson, John Lasley, A. B. Nuckolls, E. S. Bowles, Dr. Wm. Mcjunkin and J. P. Nuckolls be, and they are hereby appointed delegates to said convention, and that Hon. S. W. Brents, Co. Judge Wm. Mcjunkin, Hon. Wm. Wells, J. Martin Dickey, Dr. T. L. Newberry, John W. Jones, Hon. T. G. Smith, O. P. Mosby, Alex. Hanshaw, M. W. Hudson, John S. Robinson, Wood Stobbs, Capt. Noah Smith, M. H. Hutchinson, Henry Pirtle and Wyatt Coleman be, and they are hereby appointed alternates, that, in the event a vacancy should occur in the delegates hereby appointed, such vacancy shall be supplied by the delegates in attendance.

Resolved, That we approve and fully indorse the course of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. Jos. H. Lewis, in the fractional term of the Forty-first Congress, and that our delegates to the convention that meets at Bowling Green, Ky., on the 28th of this month for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate in this, the Third, Congressional District, and we pledge the assistance of the Bowling Green convention our hearty support.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed delegates to said convention to cast the vote of the Democracy of Hollis district from Hollis: Dr. D. C. Donan, Cyrus Summers, Dr. Thomas L. Newberry, and C. B. Hutcherson.

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to said convention to cast the vote of the Democracy of Hollis district for Hollis, if he is found to be a candidate before the convention, and that Hon. S. W. Brents, Co. Judge Wm. Mcjunkin and J. P. Nuckolls be, and they are hereby appointed delegates to said convention, and that Hon. S. W. Brents, Co. Judge Wm. Mcjunkin, Hon. Wm. Wells, J. Martin Dickey, Dr. T. L. Newberry, John W. Jones, Hon. T. G. Smith, O. P. Mosby, Alex. Hanshaw, M. W. Hudson, John S. Robinson, Wood Stobbs, Capt. Noah Smith, M. H. Hutchinson, Henry Pirtle and Wyatt Coleman be, and they are hereby appointed alternates, that, in the event a vacancy should occur in the delegates hereby appointed, such vacancy shall be supplied by its